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Senate Votes Approval Of AAA Changes

Marks New Deal's Arrival at Another Big Milestone

Few Measures Left

Congress Begins to See Daylight of Early Adjournment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—The New Deal has passed another big legislative milestone with Senate approval of the AAA amendments, and as a result the chances of congressional adjournment grew somewhat brighter.

The Senate approved the bill designed to bolster up the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by a 64 to 15 vote after two weeks of debate and promptly turned attention to the second deficiency appropriation bill where there was fair prospect of getting quick action.

The House, meanwhile, expected to have the Federal Alcohol Control Administraion Bill out of the way in a day or two.

Harvest Nearly Over

This left the congressional harvest winnowed down to only the residue of a long, hard session, with the Omnibus Banking Bill, Guffey Coal Bill and the new Administration tax measure the only really important measures left to dispose of. Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt's determined stand for immediate action on all his must measures was at length having its effect, and Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon announced the desire of Republicans to cooperate with Democrats to get the hot, disgruntled congressmen out of Washington as rapidly as possible. Talk turned on an agreement to cut down unnecessary Senate speeches on the Omnibus Banking Bill, which has already passed the House, and, in a word, a spirit of unaccustomed hopefulness radiated from the dome of the Capitol this morning.

Business Anxious

"Congress owes it to itself and the business interests, which have been hampered by legislation requiring adjustments, to promptly pass the pending legislation and adjourn," said Mr. McNary, the Republican leader.

"Nothing can be gained by speeches for home consumption. As I see it, business hesitates to push forward more briskly because of the unknown laws that it may be forced to meet. I believe that if Congress ended its sessions within the next month there would be the greatest boom this fall. This would mean that thousands would be taken off the dole and the taxpayers' money would be saved by not being forced to meet heavy unemployment conditions."

Farm Fate in Balance

Out of all the denunciation of the AAA bill for its alleged unconstitutionality and other defects, only nine Democrats and six Republicans finally voted against its passage. The bill is passed at a time when the fate of the whole effort at a national solution of the farm problem trembles in the balance in the courts, with an adverse 2-to-1 decision already rendered against the unamended AAA processing taxes in the Boston Federal Appellate Court.

The new amendments, among other things, would correct one of the two grounds on which the lower court ruled AAA unconstitutional. It would define exact limits within which legislative power would be delegated, thus, it is hoped, meeting the constitutional objection on this score.

Boston Verdict

However, the Boston court also ruled that the Federal Government has no power to regulate agriculture as such. If the Supreme Court upholds this view then even the new amendments will not avail the processing tax law.

The Senate bill is five times as long as the bill which the House passed, and contains a compulsory potato control section, and a compulsory tobacco control section. Thus, Maine is likely soon to have the same experience with compulsory crop reduction and control that the South has had for a year with its cotton program. A punitive tax is provided as a compulsory enforcement device.

Tariff Attack

Efforts to end Mr. Roosevelt's reciprocal tariff powers were beaten in three different votes during the day, including two roll calls of 51 to 24, 53 to 23, and a third vote in which no record was taken.

The Gore Amendment was accepted imposing senatorial confirmation on officers of various divisions, thereby seeking to broaden senatorial patronage. The Bankhead Amendment was adopted, opening the books to the Internal Revenue Bureau of all those seeking to recover previously paid processing taxes. The

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Virgin Islands Feud Ended By President, Who Provides Central Figures With Jobs

PWA Gets Pearson, Parole Board, Wilson—Cramer Becomes Governor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—The Virgin Islands political feud, one of the most thorny yet to plague the Roosevelt Administration, has been settled in a sweeping but not necessarily conclusive fashion by direct presidential intervention.

Mr. Roosevelt cleared the Islands Government of the principals in the feud, but provided both with as good or better positions in the federal establishment here in Washington and sent each a cordial letter containing respectively the following almost identical phrases:

Letters Almost Identical

To Paul M. Pearson, departing Governor, he wrote that ". . . the current investigation of the Virgin Islands has developed no facts that reflect upon your honesty or integrity or devotion to duty . . ."

To Judge T. Webber Wilson, departing federal district judge, he repeated that ". . . the current inquiry into conditions in the Virgin Islands has developed no fact that reflects upon the honesty, integrity or devotion with which you have performed your duties. . . ."

The action does not necessarily end the Senate committee investigation which aired here the bitter factional feeling engendered in the islands between the Pearson and Wilson factions.

But it apparently has resolved the immediate political aspect of the problem and at least for the time being will give both the committee and the Island Government an opportunity to study island problems on their merits.

The task of healing the wounded feelings in the islands and of holding off the small horde of disappointed job seekers who are blamed for much of the agitation against

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By a Staff Artist

Lawrence W. Cramer
Former Lieutenant Governor, Now Governor of Virgin Islands

League Faces Dilemma Over African Rift

Italy's Threat to Quit or Do-Nothing Policy Both Held Perils

World Watches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The choice before the League in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis may produce the greatest crisis Geneva has yet faced.

When in May Italy agreed to arbitral or conciliation proceedings it was, of course, foolish to pretend that she capitulated to the Council. The thesis of Italy was that the dispute could only be examined under the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928, and that the Council must not interefere. The Council accepted this view provisionally.

But the Council did not, any more than Italy, capitulate, for it reserved the right to go further at the "proper" time. Italy may be said to have compromised its future position by accepting certain dates laid down by the League, and to have tacitly acknowledged the prerogatives of the Council in September, but Italy would not concur in such an interpretation.

Both Alternatives Serious

The text is important for a clear understanding of what may subsequently happen—and what may subsequently happen includes the withdrawal of Italy from the League, or the arraignment of Abyssinia as a country which has not fulfilled the conditions of membership in the League. The Council, then, agreed to leave "to the two parties full liberty to settle the dispute in question in accordance with Article 5 of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of Aug. 2, 1928." It decided "to meet if, in default of agreement between the four arbitrators for the settlement of the dispute, an understanding shall not have been reached by July 25 between these arbitrators as to the selection of the fifth arbitrator (unless the four arbitrators agree to the extension of this period)." It also decided "to meet to examine the situation if on Aug. 25 the settlement by means of conciliation and arbitration should not have taken place."

League Must Consider

Clearly, the League is committed to an examination of the problem. It cannot escape, whether it wishes to do so or not. Whatever the consequences, it must abide by the promised procedure.

How far Italy is obliged to accept such procedure is a moot point. It can, if it chooses, affirm that it has not bound itself to appear before the League after Aug. 25—though it agreed to the resolution which refers the case to the League after that date. In other words, the League has tied its hands, but Italy has not—at least not specifically, though it, as a member of the League, has undertaken a general commitment to the League. It can, if it pleases, repudiate the League, and retire from it altogether.

Another resolution which was passed makes this point plain. Italy accepts the time-limit of Aug. 25, but it accepts nothing beyond that date.

Resolution

The resolution, in part, reads: "Whereas at the meeting of the Council in January, 1935, the Italian Government and the Ethiopian Government agreed to settle the dispute which has arisen between them as the result of the

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Old Foes Sign Six Amity Treaties

Chile and Peru Consolidate Era of Growing Friendships

Grant Mutual Aids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The friendly post-Tacna-Arica relations of Chile and Peru have been further consolidated by a group of six treaties which were signed by Chilean Foreign Minister Miguel Cruchaga and Peruvian Chancellor Carlos Concha on their return to Santiago after their successful visit to Buenos Aires in the quest of Chaco peace. President Alessandri was also present at the signature ceremony.

Several of the treaties illustrated the progress achieved in friendly understanding between the two Pacific powers since 1928 when finally, thanks to the good offices of the United States Department of State, their territorial problems at Tacna and Arica were definitely solved.

First Treaty

The first treaty, for instance, authorized reciprocal rights under their civil registration laws, allowing the half-yearly exchange of information, through diplomatic channels, regarding the status and the activities of Chilean and Peruvian citizens in each other's country.

As an example of the working of this treaty, the birth of a child to Chilean parents living in Peru will be automatically reported to the Chilean registration authorities, and vice versa. A second treaty simplifies the operation of judicial procedure as applied to citizens of both countries and enables legal demands to be made from and in either country, so long as they affect only Chilean and Peruvian citizens, without resort to cumbersome international litigation.

The third treaty is internationally important because it allows the trial and punishment in one country of certain offenses committed in the other. These relate exclusively to the falsification of metallic and paper money, including all instruments of credit.

The next treaty in order of signature pledges both countries to a common policy in the exercise of cinematographic censorship. Those films which are considered offensive to one country will be automatically barred from the other.

Mutual Aids

The fifth treaty accords mutual facilities for census-taking of citizens residing in each other's country while the sixth is aimed to increase the intellectual relationships of the two countries. The Governments agree to exchange at least two university professors and journalists each year. These professors will travel and be maintained at Government expense in the two countries and be obliged to give lectures and conferences in the cause of mutual intellectual understanding.

Speaking at the signatory ceremony, President Alessandri said that the six treaties might appear to be somewhat modest, but they were like strong roots planted in fertile soil. They would yield a vigorous growth to two countries ordained by geography and a common tongue mutually to prosper and would be profitable to the wider cause of Pan Americanism. He reminded Foreign Minister Concha that it was 14 years ago that he, when President of Chile for the first time, departed from all diplomatic precedent by sending a personal cable to former President Leguia soliciting direct negotiations on the Tacna-Arica issue.

Help to Improve Latin-American Friendships
Left to Right—Miguel Cruchaga, Chilean Foreign Minister; President Alessandri and Carlos Concha, Foreign Minister of Peru

Senate Passes 48-Hour Bill Amid Uproar

G. O. P. Floor Leader Quits as Moran Joins Curley Forces for Measure

Boston Today—*also sees* — Strike in woolen mills awaiting New York decision—Legislature prepare for fight on Governor's bond issue proposal — Curley ask Senate to enact law prohibiting district judges and clerks from private law practice — Petition filed in Legislature scoring German religious persecutions.

***Senate*—It Passes Curley's 48-Hour Bill**

The last shred of Republican check on Governor Curley was shattered today as the Senate passed the so-called 48-hour law. Ironically, it was Senate President James G. Moran, himself a Republican, who cast the deciding vote ending an 18 to 18 tie. No sooner had he taken this step than Senator Donald W. Nicholson resigned as Republican floor leader and hurled the charge that President Moran had 'double crossed the party.'

The effect of the measure, which limits employees of state institutions to 48 hours' work a week, was obscured by its political significance in indirectly giving Governor Curley patronage over between 1900 and 2500 new jobs. It was estimated that the measure will cost the State $600,000 for the remainder of this year and probably $1,700,000 in future years.

The bill has been passed by the House, so now awaits only Governor Curley's signature. Republicans were bitterly opposed to the 48-hour law because they believed its passage would allow the Governor to dangle jobs over the heads of legislators (who are, of course, under terrific pressure from constituents) and compel them to pass other pet gubernatorial measures, including the $20,800,000 bond issue.

Republicans entered the Senate shortly after 12 today, prepared to battle the 48-hour law to the finish. They had a party majority of one and expected victory. When the first roll call was taken the vote stood tied at 18 to 18. While Republicans sat—apparently scarcely believing their ears—President Moran cast his vote in the favor of the measure

Pandemonium immediately broke out. Senator Nicholson resigned, and Republicans began to bitterly assail President Moran for deserting his party.

When questioned, Senator Moran denied having promised to vote against the measure, and declared he had not traded his vote.

Despite the nominal Republican majority, so confident was Governor Curley that the bill would carry he had a mimeographed statement all ready for the press. It greeted surprised reporters just as they burst into the Governor's office under the impression they were taking him news.

The statement hailed the 48-hour law as being the first measure passed this year in support of the Governor's campaign slogan of "Work and Wages."

***Textile*—Woolen Strike Issue Is Hanging Fire**

Over New England today hung the threat of a strike in its 350 woolen mills and possibly its cotton factories.

Unless officials of the United Textile Workers, meeting in New York today and tomorrow, can work out a compromise acceptable to woolen mills owners, it appeared quite likely that a general strike will be called next week.

Conflicting reports, however, on the situation came from labor headquarters and the mill owners today. The United Textile Workers Union claimed that 60 per cent of the nation's woolen mills have accepted their demands for wage increases ranging from five to 40 per cent and for guarantees of a 40-hour week limited to two shifts daily. In contradiction to this, Arthur Beese, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, issued a statement in which he said that 60 per cent, and probably more, of the woolen mills have flatly refused to meet the union's ultimatum.

That manufacturers—now enjoying more prosperity than at anytime since 1929—would not, despite present favorable conditions, give in to the union proposals was indicated today when the Uxbridge Worsted Company announced complete closure of four of the company's mills. It was in the plants of this firm that union leaders first moved toward increased wage demands. Some 3000 workers have been "out" in a strike which began June 29.

Louis Bachmann, president of the Uxbridge concern, said that mills in Putnam, Conn., Woonsocket and Pascoag, Rhode Island, and Uxbridge, Mass., would shut down completely. The plant in Lowell, Mass., will remain open, he said. He said the mills will remain closed until workers are willing to return under present wage scales.

From Salem, Mass., came word of strike threats among 2400 members of the Independent Sheeting Workers Union. They have presented demands for wage increases of 25

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Prince Edward's Liberals Win All Provincial Posts

Unprecedented Overturn in Conservative Stronghold May Be Significant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 24—Prince Edward Island, the last provincial Conservative stronghold, swung over to the Liberals yesterday — so enthusiastically that there was not one seat left to the Government.

Premier W. J. P. MacMillan and his 16 councilors and assemblymen were swept from office, for the most part by large majorities.

The overturn is unprecedented in Canadian political history.

Leaders' Comments

"The facts speak for themselves," was the Premier's only comment, while the Premier-Elect, W. M. Lea, declared that "the Liberals have been given an emphatic mandate to put into effect their policy of retrenchment and economy and the balancing of the budget annually, which constituted the first plank of our platform."

Increased debt, credit endangered and bankruptcy imminent, on the one hand, and an end to extravagance and uncontrolled expenditures on the other, were the points stressed by Liberal fighters. Conservatives countered with the reform measures of the Bennett Government and its generous financial assistance, and with a warning that failure to rally to its support in the Island would mean lack of funds and increased unemployment.

Federal Issues

W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal federal leader, said that the great significance of the election lay in the fact that it was fought out largely on federal issues, proving conclusively the resentment of the people at having been denied the right to express their views in the federal field, and showing what Mr. Bennett might expect as a result of holding off until the last minute.

Premier James G. Gardiner of Saskatchewan — in Ottawa to visit Mr. King—recalled that this was a greater Liberal victory than even his in 1934, when all the Conservative candidates and members of the Anderson Government had been defeated out of a total of 55, but with five Farmer-Labor for opposition.

Place for 'Winnie Mae' Saved at Smithsonian

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Smithsonian Institution is saving a place for Wiley Post's plane, the "Winnie Mae," and hopes that Congress will authorize an appropriation for its purchase.

C. G. Abbot, secretary of the Institution, advised the House Library Committee today that the ship fulfilled "all our requirements" and "we would welcome it as an addition to our collection."

He remarked in a letter to Chairman Keller (D) of Illinois of the committee that the "Winnie Mae," especially with its instruments and equipment which piloted it around the world twice, would be especially valuable. It would be placed close to other famous planes—those of Langley, Wright and Lindbergh.

Indian Farms Increase

WAPATO, Wash. (AP) — Acreage under cultivation at the Yakima Indian reservation this year totals 104,561 acres as compared to 99,731 in 1934, the annual crop census showed. Wheat and alfalfa are the largest crops.

Cardenas Moves To Check Revolt Of Mexican Peon

Removes Tabasco Governor; Villarreal's Downfall Held Sure

MEXICO, D. F., July 24 (AP)—The Federal Government stepped firmly today into a peasant uprising which caused the apparent downfall of Tomas Garrido Canabal, dictator of the state of Tabasco, and threatened to overthrow the Governor of the state of Tamaulipas.

President Cardenas directed the removal of Garrido's Governor, Miguel Lastra, and replaced a military commander friendly to Garrido by one known to be loyal to the Federal Government.

Tabasco went under semi-military control.

In a sudden turn of the political wheel of fortune, Garrido was reported to be preparing to go into exile abroad and to abandon the southern Gulf coast state in which his Socialistic program prevailed for eight years.

The new Tabasco military commander, Gen. Miguel Henriquez, announced that steps had been taken to prevent further political agitation in the state and that order was being maintained by the federal forces.

Calles Named Governor

Gen. Aureo Calles—no relation to Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former President and "Iron Man" against whose followers the uprisings were considered directed—was named substitute Governor by the Federal

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ERA Is Blamed for Scarcity Of New England Farm Hands

Western farm state complaints that federal relief work makes unemployed turn down offers of private employment find some counterpart in New England's relief-created scarcity of farm help, while city labor markets remain unaffected by relief projects.

This consensus today among employer, labor and government groups in Boston, while bringing assurance to this section of the country, does not settle the issue as to what the relief worker's attitude to offers of private insecure employment should be.

The most chronic complaint among New England farmers seems to be that city unemployment has failed to make for abundant and cheap farm labor which was expected.

Farmers Blame Relief

This is traced by farmers to the presence of federal relief in the picture. Three years ago men were reported to be applying at farmhouses ready to work for nothing but board, but today New England farmers find that few unemployed are enticed from even $12 a week jobs in the ERA to a farm job paying $35 to $50 a month with its early rising hours.

In the industrial field no reports of the unemployed dodging factory jobs for ERA work have come to light. Rather the reverse is the case, as in New Bedford and similar locations when a mill opens up after a period of idleness the relief rolls in the town drop off perceptibly and at once.

Plenty of Mill Help

Both woolen and cotton manufacturers in this section report that they are not troubled by any relief-induced help shortage. They point out that usually enough workers can be found among old employees to staff any mill which reopens, and these men they say are ready at once for any work.

Labor officials were inclined to place the blame on employers for the few isolated instances in which unemployed men would be found refusing offers of private work. Robert Watt, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, declared today that relief workers were justified in refusing work which is offered with very small pay and no guarantee of any degree of permanence to the employment.

"A worker has a perfect right to

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Texas Man Owns Holding Company 'Wires' Cost $3266

Admits Trying to Convince Congressmen Control Bill Was Wrong

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24 — The Senate lobby committee switched to a different part of the country today when they put John W. Carpenter, gray-haired business man of Dallas, Texas, president of the Texas Power & Light Company, a subsidiary of Electric Bond & Share Company, on the stand.

A total of $3,266.45 was spent by the Texas Power Company for telegrams sent to Congress against the holding company bill, Mr. Carpenter testified. The money spent by his company was charged to "operating expenses."

Evidence today disclosed that much the same campaign was followed in Texas in financing and sending telegrams to Congress, which was followed in Pennsylvania, previously brought out by the committee.

Questions Write-Up

Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, chairman of the committee, turned attention to the write-up of Texas Power Company Investment at the time it became a subsidiary of the Electric Bond & Share Holding Company. Senator Black quoted figures of a Federal Trade Commission investigation showing total actual investment of $2,390,000, which was "written up" to $10,550,000 at the consolidation and that bonds were issued against the company for more than its total actual investment.

The Texas Power & Light Company is a subsidiary of the American Power & Light Company, which in turn is a subsidiary of Electric Bond & Share, testimony showed.

Although he is president of the Texas company, Mr. Carpenter explained he held "just a few shares" of common stock. Later, he said "about 40 shares."

Texas Company Paid Expenses

Mr. Carpenter came to Washington last February, with W. W. Lynch, his assistant; Joseph A. Warshall, general counsel of his company; S. R. Inch, president of the Electric Bond and Share Company, and Samuel Murphy, attorney of the

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Light Bills Pay City Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONCA CITY, Okla., July 24—Ponca City, now with more than 17,800 population, is commencing its fourth fiscal year free from municipal taxes and will pay expenses during the ensuing 12 months from the profits of the municipal electric and water plants. There will again be no tax levy even to take care of sinking fund requirements, which likewise will be obtained from the municipal utilities' profits.

The budget for the ensuing fiscal year has been completed and will be sent immediately to the county excise board for approval. The ensuing year's budget exceeds last year's estimates in practically every item, but the estimated revenue is expected also to show a decided increase over last.

The general fund grand total for the coming year is $412,510 as compared with $334,190 last year. The city finished the year with a cash balance of $65,058 in the general fund and of $17,684 in the street repair and paving fund. The estimated income for the city for the ensuing year is $442,536 as compared with $419,514 a year ago. The present year estimate of income includes $429,000 from the electric and water departments. Other income will be from such sources as municipal court and license fees.

The sinking fund sheet shows a surplus of $108,754 and estimated needs of $108,300. In the coming year's general fund estimate is an item of $20,000 for charitable, made work, material and labor purposes in order that the city may take advantage to some extent of WPA projects.

The Ponca City charter permits employment of a city manager. Dr. C. E. Northcutt is mayor with George F. Smith and V. N. Souligny as additional city commissioners and L. A. Cann, retiring county commissioner, as city manager, beginning Aug. 1.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Wednesday, July 24

Ended—'Labor Holiday' and Strike at Terre Haute

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. (AP)—A two-day general strike that tied up transportation service and closed the doors of nearly every store in this city of 66,000 ended officially today.

Some 1100 national guardsmen who placed the city under military control in an effort to restore normal conditions remained on duty as violence continued. Federal Labor Department conciliators pressed for a complete settlement of worker-employer difficulties that precipitated the strike.

A day of outbreaks at the plant of the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company, whose striking union workers were joined in a "labor holiday" by members of 40 other crafts, ended with more than 150 persons under arrest by the military forces.

Guardsmen hurling tear gas bombs and wielding rifle butts four times enforced the martial law regulation against assemblage by breaking up groups of strikers and sympathizers about the stamping mill.

'Third House'—Polishes Bills Voted by Congress

WASHINGTON—With Senate approval of the AAA amendments yesterday, 64-15, the "Third House" of Congress now has four major bills before it.

When bills have passed Senate and House, they are sent to conference, which irons out the differences. Compromises approved in conference are generally accepted by the two chambers, the only limitation being that conferees may not write new matter into the bills.

The four bills before the "Third House" are:
Social Security Bill.
Tennessee Valley Authority amendments.
Security Holding Company Bill.
AAA amendments.

Ethiopia—Britain Wants Geneva to Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare today indicated that Britain would oppose any dodging of the Ethiopian issue by the League of Nations through "a declaration of general, unspecified terms." He told the House of Commons that the League should take "definite" action, as circumstances dictate, when the Council meets.

He then said that he had expressed Britain's formal satisfaction to the United States for its recent invocaton of the Pact of Paris relative to the Ethiopian dispute.

"His Majesty's Government will always be ready to co-operate with the United States Government in seeking to preserve peace," he said.

Geneva: The International Red Cross was today formally notified through the Swiss Government that Ethiopia has adhered to the Red Cross Convention. Thus Ethiopia will prevent mutiliation of prisoners by tribesmen, in accordance with the Convention, and will be extended Red Cross aid in the event of war.

League faces dilemma: Page 1; Imperialism Comes Back: Magazine Section.

Davis Cup—Americans Win Place in Finals

WIMBLEDON, Eng.—The United States today eliminated Germany from the interzone Davis Cup tennis competition, when Wilmer Allison Jr. of Texas defeated Heiner Henkel of Germany in straight sets. The score was 6—1, 7—5, 11—9, giving the United States three matches to Germany's one. The American team will face the English in the final challenge round starting Saturday.

Hard-hitting tennis, with a climax that brought the stands to their feet: Sports Page.

Greece—George Wants No Monarchist Coup

ATHENS—It became evident today that no Royalist coup will be tolerated by former King George, reports the Associated Press. In London, the former King told Mayor Kotzias of Athens—giant fencing champion—that he would not even accept a plebiscite on the monarchy issue, until the political high temperature of the country had subsided.

In Athens, Premier Tsaldaris accordingly said that he might postpone the scheduled plebiscite to early fall, unless calm were restored. Athens has been seething for days with rumors of monarchist plots and liberal counterplots.

Mayor Kotzias, now en route back to Athens, will inform the people of his conversations with the former King. "The King does not want, must not and cannot mix in politics," he said on leaving London. "The considered will of the people alone can resolve doubts in his mind as to resuming the throne."

Chinese Floods—Relief Agencies Overwhelmed

SHANGHAI, China (AP)—Relief agencies, unable to cope with the staggering flood aftermath of homelessness, economic chaos and food shortage, announced their intention today of appealing to the United States and other countries for assistance.

The Hankow Red Cross society meanwhile announced it had picked up 30,000 bodies of persons drowned in the present floods along the Han and Yangtze Rivers near Hankow alone, and reports from other points indicated a far greater loss. The Yangtze has dropped slightly but no relief is in sight for the flooded areas, which will be covered with water for weeks to come.

Northern provinces meanwhile continued to battle the floods of the Yellow River. Crashing barrier after barrier to swallow immense new areas of fertile farmlands, that river has already blanketed more than 10,000 square miles of the Shantung countryside.

Gov. Han Fu Chu of Shantung sent an urgent telegram to Nanking

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Boston Day... Textile, Bonds, Judges, Germany...

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per cent, an 8-hour day, 40-hour week and a minimum wage of $13 weekly.

The contract which ended the 11-week strike of 1933 expired a month ago. Principal firm threatened by the Salem workers is the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.

Bonds—Humidity High on Proposed Big Bond Issue

The biggest political fight in the State House today went on behind closed doors, in lobbies, and in a committee room. It concerned the $20,800,000 bond issue for public works.

The Joint Committee on Ways and Means still had the measure and was drafting final recommendations preparatory to a test vote in both houses probably tomorrow or Friday.

Although a compromise bill offered in response to Governor Curley's request for a $35,000,000 bond issue, the measure under consideration was viewed today as still lacking sufficient appeal to insure passage. It will meet unrelenting opposition from organized taxpayers and economy groups, whose representatives today besieged both houses and pleaded for an even smaller bond issue.

If opposition to the bonds blocks passage, the Governor has threatened to call a special session immediately after this one prorogues, and keep the solons sweltering in the summer heat until they acquiesce to his wishes.

Judges—Curley Calls for Action on Practice Bill

On Massachusetts legislators' desks today was Governor Curley's special message requesting immediate enactment of the bill which would prohibit district court judges and clerks from the private practice of law in their own districts, with the exception of those districts having a population less than 45,000.

The Governor's message modified his original request which asked that all clerks and court judges be barred from defending any criminal in any court of the Commonwealth.

Yesterday the Senate refused to reconsider the bill which they had previously turned down twice, although the House of Representatives had passed it both times. The Senate asked that the measure be referred to the 1936 Legislature.

In his special message the Governor contended that it was necessary to build up public confidence in the district courts so that these courts can take over part of the work which is causing congestion in superior courts, forcing citizens to wait three or four years for trial. He said the public refuses to have confidence in district courts where special justices sit on the bench one day and appear as counsel for a defendant before the same bench the next day.

Germany—Protest Against Religious Persecution Urged

Massachusetts, founded to perpetuate religious freedom, today gave thought to reports of religious persecution in Germany. Under discussion was a resolution introduced in the Legislature late yesterday by Representatives Thomas Dorgan and Albert E. Morris.

The resolution says: "The General Court of Massachusetts hereby condemns all acts of persecution reported to be committed against the members of religious faiths and their institutions in Germany and urges the President and Congress of the United States to present these sentiments to the German Government."

In discussing the resolution, the representatives said: It is imperative that the civilized countries see to it that religion is protected. We cannot permit rampant paganism to return."

Tree Holes—'Read Your Botany' Says the Mayor

Mayor Mansfield occasionally becomes a bit perturbed at the many and minute complaints coming into his office. But he tries with uniform good humor to answer them all. Today he took occasion to answer a new one.

Reports had come to him that people were thinking it pretty much wasted effort to fill in with dirt 4000 holes which had been ERA-dug for new trees along Boston's streets. Wasn't Boston able to fill them with trees, they were asking.

Mayor Mansfield took occasion to remind these people of their botany. The Park Department did plant 3700 trees in 3700 holes this spring, he said, but by the time they were set out foliage had begun to grow and the season for planting was over. Four thousand holes remain, but until the planting season came around again no more trees would be planted.

These holes, he said, have been carefully filled with loam and fertilizer, and the city will have trees in them as soon as it's time to plant them.

House—Ten Per Cent Surtax Bill Is Passed

Another means of bolstering Massachusetts' treasury was passed to be engrossed by the House of Representatives yesterday providing for a 10 per cent surtax on incomes, corporations, banks, inheritances and successions. Proponents of the measure expect that $3,000,000 will be added to the Commonwealth's till.

Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline declared that the revenue which will result from the enactment of the bill is needed for relief of real estate taxpayers.

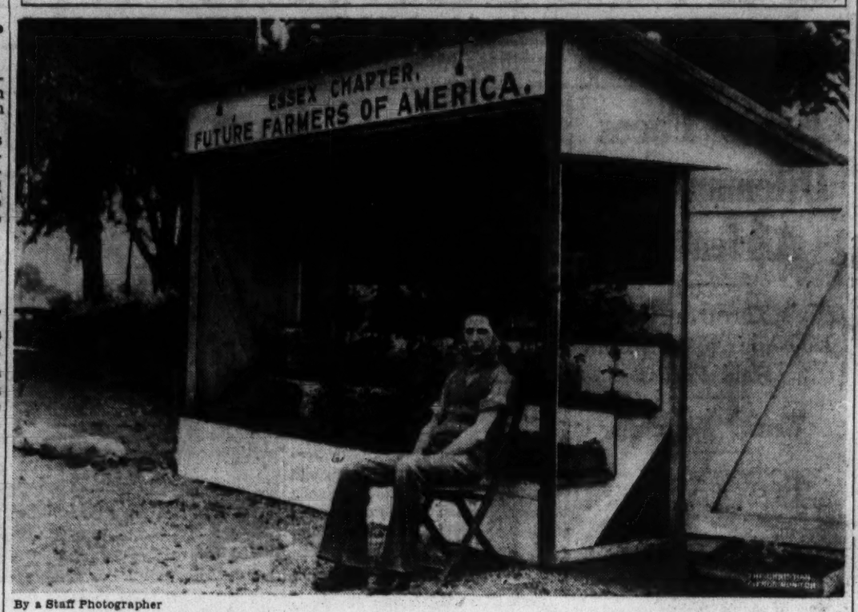
Grants—Cities and Towns Plan $4,000,000 Projects

To Washington today went 20 PWA proposals for Massachusetts' cities and towns for expenditure of $4,000,000 on new work relief projects from State Director Theodore B. Parker.

In each case it is proposed that the PWA make an allotment of 45 per cent of the cost as grants, and that the city or town borrow the remaining 55 per cent either from private interests or from the Federal Government which is prepared to lend the amount at 4 per cent.

A fortnight ago the Legislature approved the measure whereby cities and towns could accept the grants and issue bonds for the 55 per cent balance. State projects cannot be considered by the federal authorities until further legislation has been passed on acceptance of PWA funds.

Young Farmers Sell While They Learn



By a Staff Photographer

Wayside Produce Stand of Essex Agricultural School on Newburyport Turnpike

Students of Agricultural School Sell Their Products on the Highway

Ten hours a day, seven days in the week Henry Cooper of Lynn sits under an awning before a roadside fruit and vegetable stand on the Newburyport turnpike.

It is no ordinary stand that Henry Cooper tends. His produce, from strawberries to peaches, pears, beans and even flowers, all in their season, is grown entirely by 250 boy farmers. They are students of the Essex County Agricultural School.

The money young Henry Cooper puts in his till goes back to "the future farmers" who have plowed, sprayed, tended and dug the crops as part of their schooling. Each season they plant more—take in more—send out more well-trained farmers to give city folk better food.

Future Farmers

The students at the Essex County Agricultural School are members—and fittingly so—of The Future Farmers of America. This organization is a nation-wide young-farmer group whose aim is to give solidarity to the lives of young farm enthusiasts and workers. Strangely enough, at their last annual meeting feminine-farmers were banned from the ranks.

But despite the fact that women are barred from membership in the Future Farmer's Organization they nevertheless continue to buy from the Essex County roadside stand in increasing number.

Henry Cooper did not know about the success of the other Future Farmers' stands in New England but declared his had been successful for years.

Boxes of large ripe strawberries, rows of bunched asparagus, potted plants of outdoor varieties, and deep boxes of blueberries lined the scrubbed shelves of the clean white stall. Cars whizzed by. Occupants invariably turned to look at the stand—many paused to buy.

Business Picks Up

"You see," said Henry, "business picks up as soon as one car stops. Its always that way. People think they are going to get left if someone gets ahead of them. We ought to chip in and buy a car to park out here."

"If we farmers are'nt pretty cagey these days we're going to be left holding the sack—an empty one. That's why the Future Farmers is so beneficial. It keeps us posted. It teaches us how to market our crops. It keeps us interested in new methods of farming. I believe it is superior to a college fraternity—although I never belonged to one."

But the photographer's car—or the clean green and white stand—had attracted another customer and Henry Cooper turned back to his work ready to tell the next person of the advantages of the Future Farmers of America.

Boston Events

Tonight

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—8:30.
Polonaise from "Eugene Onegin" ..... Tchaikovsky
Third and Fourth Movements, Sixth Symphony ..... Beethoven
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
"La Source" Suite ..... Delibes
"Woodland Sketches" ..... MacDowell
"Ghost of the Warrior ..... Grossman

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—With FERA Symphony Orchestra. Community singing. Movies. Beside Frog Pond on the Common. 8:15.

ERA ORCHESTRA — Abraham Lincoln School, Cambridge, 7:30.

Near-By Summer Theaters

WEST FALMOUTH—"On Stage," with Osgood Perkins. A new play by Benjamin Kaye. Beach Theater. 8:30.

MAGNOLIA — "March Hares," by Harry Wagstaff Gribble, directed by George Cotton. Oceanside Theater. 8:30.

DENNIS—"Fresh Fields," with Margaret Anglin. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

COHASSET—"Trelawney of the Wells," by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero. South Shore Players with Edith Barrett. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

WESTFORD—"Lady Windermere's Fan," by Oscar Wilde. Lake Shore Players. Lake Shore Theater. 8:30.

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"As Husbands Go," by Rachel Crothers. With Ann Norris. Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Zasu Pitts, Guy Kibbee and Edward Everett Horton in "Going Highbrow." Fenway, 12:50, 3:32, 6:14, 8:56. Paramount, 9, 11:52 a. m., 2:44, 5:36, 8:28. "Front Page Woman," with Bette Davis and George Brent as reporters on rival newspapers.

EXETER—"The Man Who Knew Too Much," with Peter Loree 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. Shirley Temple in "Our Little Girl."

FINE ARTS—Evelyn Laye in "Evensong." 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50.

KEITH'S—Gene Stratton-Porter's "Keeper of the Bees," with Neil Hamilton and Bette Furness. 11:20 a. m., 2:02, 4:44, 7:26, 10:08. Claude Rains in "The Clairvoyant."

ORPHEUM—William Powell in "Escapade." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

STATE—Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever." 11:25 a. m., 1:30, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10:10. Our Gang comedy. Color cartoon. "Good Little Monkeys."

METROPOLITAN — "Shanghai," with Charles Boyer, Loretta Young and Warner Oland. 11:22 a. m., 1:52, 4:46, 7:36, 10:24. Stage: "Keep Kool," revue.

MODERN—Kay Francis in "Stranded." Travelers' Aid story 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 8:55, 9:45.

BOSTON—"Charlie Chan in Egypt." 10:16 a. m., 1:16, 4:16, 7:16, 10:16. Anne Shirley in "Chasing Yesterday."

TREMONT—Anne Shirley in "Anne of Green Gables," and Will Rogers in "Life Begins at 40." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UNIVERSITY—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Flying Down to Rio." 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Greta Garbo in "The Painted Veil."

COOLIDGE CORNER — Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Edmund Lowe in "Mr. Dynamite."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Rag Dog," color cartoon; "La Cucaracha"; "Ghost Ships"; Charlie Chase comedy; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

NEGRO ERA CIVIC THEATER — "The Reverend Takes His Text." Negro ERA Orchestra. North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA BAND—Walton Ives, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward; Landscape Painting. 11 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ 303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	NBC dance music.	Baseball game....	Hits and Encores:
5:15	Agricultural reports.	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school....	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Musical Turns....	"Jack Armstrong"	and recordings...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Speaker; news.....	Vocal quintet.	Patti Chapin.....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Healy Stamp Club....	Features; news....	Reports; sketch...	"Bobby Benson".....
6:30	News; features.....	Music; soloist....	Boswell Sisters....	"Minute Men".....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Rakov's Music.....	Features; talk....	"Poetic Strings"...
7:00	Spitalny's orchestra.	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Uncle Ezra".....	Sports Comment....	Studio music.....
7:30	"Hum and Strum"...	The Collegians and	Soloist; quartet...	Savitt's Orchestra.
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	Ruth Chilton....	Boake Carter, news	Starita's Orchestra
8:00	Hal Kemp's Orches-	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature..	Hawaiian music....
8:15	tra; vocal soloists....	ily," dramatic sk.	Deutsch's Orch....	Organ recital.....
8:30	"House of Glass";	String orchestra;	Broadway Varie-	"Master of Mys-
8:45	sketch; orchestra....	soloists; sketch...	ties; soloist; orch.	tery," sketch.....
9:00	"Our Home on the	Town Hall To-	Merry-Go-Round ..	Dramatic Guild in
9:15	Range": John Charles	night; Jimmie	'Musical Moments'	"Macbeth" .....
9:30	Thomas; orchestra..	Harkins; male	"Presenting Mark	McGinley's Orch...
9:45	Education talk.....	quartet; orch.....	Warnow": variety	News Service.....
10:00	"Hits and Bits": solo-	Grant Park Wom-	Burns and Allen:	Al Starita and
10:15	ists; pop. orchestra.	en's Symphony ..	comedy sketch....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Bolivar Anniversary	Ray Noble and	Studio speaker....	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	Program	his orchestra.....	Spotlight Revue...	concert orchestra.
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Sign off.....
11:15	Joe Rines's Orch.....	Sports; music.....	Hopkins's Orch....	
11:30	Gene Fogarty and his	Laporte's Orch....	Ted Fiorito and	
11:45	orchestra	The Hoofinghams.	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective": Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks": popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang: popular variety program.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game, reported from Fenway Park by Fred Hoey.
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild: chamber music recital.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:50 WNAC, From the Governor's Office; talk.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Nickelodeon": comedy, songs, melodrama.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour: Elissa Landi; Tom Howard; soloists.
8:30 WAAB, Opera, "La Traviata," from Lewisohn Stadium; soloists; chorus, Philharmonic Orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Talk, Hendrik Willem Van Loon.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days": dramtic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat: operetta, "Dearest Enemy."
9:15 WNAC, "Town Talks," Charles Hanson Towne.
9:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert; all-German program.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; Helen Jepson; soloists.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: speaker from Washington.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, with an occasional thundershower this afternoon or early tonight; not quite so warm tonight; gentle to moderate westerly winds, becoming northwest or north.

Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday and in the west portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local thunder showers this afternoon or early tonight; Thursday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh westerly winds, becoming moderate northwest or north; generally fair weather tonight and Thursday; except possibly local showers over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	77	89	Minneapolis	74	88
Bermuda	82	88	New Orleans	78	88
Chicago	72	86	New York	78	88
Denver	66	88	Norfolk, Va.	80	92
Helena, Mont.	56	84	Philadelphia	80	90
Jacksonville	78	90	St. Louis	74	82
Kansas City	76	100	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	68	78	Washington	80	96
Miami, Fla.	82	84			

A—8 a. m. July 24.
B—Maximum July 23.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 7:10 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Thursday 7:48 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:43 p. m.

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The next time you plan to invite out-of-town friends to your home, or for a party or trip, extend the invitation by telephone.

An invitation so given is not only good social usage, but also assurance of the caller's personal interest and sincerity; therefore, it is likely to be accepted on the instant.

Telephone invitations are not overlooked, and are answered promptly; they allow plans to be discussed in detail, and they simplify preparations.

NIGHT RATES NOW BEGIN AT 7 P. M.

To show the low cost of toll calls, especially during the night-rate period, the following typical rates are cited for a 3-minute station-to-station call (you talk with anyone who answers) after 7 P. M. from

BOSTON TO:

HYANNIS, MASS.	$.25	WATERBURY, CONN.	$.40
WOONSOCKET, R.I.	.25	PORTLAND, ME.	.40
ROCHESTER, N.H.	.30	MONTREAL, QUE.	.70
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.	.35	WILMINGTON, DEL.	.80

These rates are from downtown Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW THE NUMBER, CALL "INFORMATION"

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

reporting nearly 5,000,000 of his people homeless. The Governor of Hunan telegraphed the National Government that several million in his province were homeless and in desperate need.

Overturn—Prince Edward Island Goes Liberal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—So completely did Prince Edward Island swing from Conservative to Liberal in yesterday's elections, that not one seat was left to the Government. At once, Federal Liberal leaders claimed that such a provincial triumph, unprecedented in Canadian history, was a sure indicator of Liberal victory in the Federal elections.

Premier W. J. P. MacMillan and his 16 councillors and assemblymen were all supplanted with Liberals, usually by large majorities.

The election was fought on Federal rather than local issues, said the Federal Liberal leader, W. L. MacKenzie King. Retrenchment and budget balancing, he declared, had won over the last-minute New Deal spending program of the Conservatives.

Provincial election in Canada: Page 1.

Cardenas—Strengthens Hold in Provinces

MEXICO, D. F.—The Federal Government today appeared to have used peasant uprisings as a pretext for moving against provincial political allies of General Calles, one time dictator, who split with President Cardenas recently, according to the Associated Press.

Reputed Calles allies in the State of Tobasco were out of office today, with new officials friendly to President Cardenas in firm control.

In the State of Tamaulipas, the days in office of other Calles allies were said to be numbered, as the peasant uprising spread. The Minister of the Interior was on his way by plane to survey the situation for the Federal Government.

Tabasco's Governor overthrown and dictator ready to flee; Tamaulipas' Governor imperiled: Page 1.

Reich—Dissolution of Organizations Continues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A fresh manifestation of National Socialist intent to dissolve all rival organizations occurred in Baden today, where the Roman Catholic Youth organization—"Deutsche Jugendkraft"—was officially abolished, its property being confiscated by the state. This followed upon the closing of the war veterans' Reich League of Baltic Fighters and Reich League of Catholic Front Fighters yesterday.

A statement of the motive back of the current "anti-National Socialist organization purge" was contained in the decree of Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick, dissolving the Baltic veterans' organization. "Since, in the National Socialist State, separate existence can no longer be accorded to associations of a political nature other than the National Socialist Party, its divisions, and such organizations as are associated with it, prohibition becomes necessary for all such associations as have not already been dissolved."

Gifts—By Utilities Called Buying Good Will

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—With the vigor he usually shows in his anti-utility drives, President Roosevelt at his press conference today challenged the ethics of corporation contributions to charity. Such contributions, particularly from utilities, he said, were generally made to obtain good will, which he insisted corporations have no right to buy.

The President said that purchase of good will by money gifts is of questionable ethical nature, and tax exemption should not be allowed for what is a straight business proposition. People, he continued, who derive income from returns from utility or corporation stocks or bonds should have the right to make their own contributions.

The proposed amendment to the tax bill provides for an exemption of 5 per cent of total corporation income for purposes of charitable contributions.

Whether the President would extend his sharp strictures to organizations which promoted his first and second "birthday-balls" in behalf of the Warm Springs Foundation did not appear from his remarks. Henry L. Doherty, president of Cities Service Company, was head of the birthday ball committees and was reported to have contributed heavily.

FHA—Lends $4,305,156 in Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Last week more people borrowed money to modernize their houses through the Federal Housing Administration than at any previous time. A total of $4,305,156 in credit emerged from that source, to be converted into new front porches and screens and kitchen floors and rebuilt attics. In twelve and one half months 258,234 guaranteed loans were made, totaling an estimated $600,000,000, and costing the taxpayer little or nothing.

Garner—Fishing in His Home Streams Assured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There are more ways than one to adjourn Congress, and President Roosevelt has at long last started on what may be the most effective method.

Today he approved a Works Relief appropriation of $65,000 for a magnificent new fish hatchery in Uvalde, Texas, home of that redoubtable fisherman, John Nance Garner. Work on the hatchery must be completed by next summer. It will stock the streams around Uvalde to the banks with game fish. So the chances are good that next year's session of Congress will be quitting pretty early. The Vice-President is now assured of good fishing for all time. And his front porch and rocking chair are intact.

Jerusalem—Themelis Becomes Patriarch

JERUSALEM (Palcor Agency)—Archbishop Timotheus Themelis of the Jordan See has been elected to ascend the Orthodox patriarchal throne in Jerusalem, unoccupied since the passing on of Monsignor Demetrios Damianos in 1931. He thus holds one of the four patriarchal thrones in the Orthodox Church.

An unceasing struggle for supremacy in the Orthodox Church has been going on between those who favor a Greek for the Patriarchate, and the native Christian population among the Arabs, who believe that one of their own priests should hold the office.

In the voting, 12 priests representing the Arabian laity abstained from the elections, pending an appeal by the Arab Orthodox Executive against the legality of the elections.

Archbishop Themelis was born in the Greek archipelago of Samos in 1878. He was educated at Oxford University, and has been chief secretary of the Holy Synod since 1921. His diocesan palace has been at Bethlehem.

ERA Blamed for Farm Help Scarcity in N. E.

(Continued from Page 1)

question whether it is an improvement in his lot or not to be offered work which may last only a few days and pays lower than the $12 or so dollars he may be receiving under the ERA," he continued. "There are not many employers who will offer this type of job, but they tend to give a bad slant to the whole picture."

The presence of this type of employer in the field is seen today as raising the question as to what should be the relief worker's attitude to dubious offers of private employment.

With a job of at least some permanency under the ERA is he justified in refusing to take the first bit of low-paid and temporary work that is offered him from a private source?

People are asking whether there should not be some requirement that the private job offered have some prospect of continuing for a reasonable time, and that it pay more than a "bare-existence" wage.

It is pointed out that otherwise a relief worker may give up his ERA job, be received into private employment for a short and uncertain time and then find himself out of work.

Then he will have to go through all the "red tape" of getting back on the ERA lists again, a time-taking process, and perhaps find no job forthcoming when his eligibility under the ERA has been re-established.

This problem is pictured as more forcefully entering the scene as business improvement continues. Will the "chiseler" and the "sweat-shop" type of employer be able to obtain from the ERA rolls all the workers he desires at starvation wages and with no security as to the duration of the job?

The recent declaration from Washington that ERA officials must strike from the relief rolls anyone who refuses a private job is seen as giving such chiseling types of employers a club with which to drive unemployed into their shops.

Outside of the industrial and farming centers only a few isolated cases of the ERA's effect on labor supply are reported.

Thus in Hingham a carpenter working for the ERA is reported to have refused to work on private jobs at less than $1.50 an hour.

But in the main, the supply of such workers coptinues to be plentiful and the ERA seems to have had little effect on the wages asked.

Relief Workers to Help Provide Own Sustenance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 24—The board of county commissioners drove a shrewd bargain to get rid of part of the load of feeding relief families in Mecklenburg next year when it agreed to help operate 15 canneries over the county for half the produce canned.

Last year these canneries, operated by the federal agencies, turned out upward of 100,000 cans of vegetables, meats, fruits, soups and other edibles. If the same average can be maintained this year then the county will have almost enough food on hand to care for its indigent next winter and can thus cut the food bill for this purpose which amounts to several thousand dollars yearly.

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How Boston Uses Cool Waves to Meet Hot Ones

By a Staff Photographer

A Whole City Moves to Its Beaches

Upper Left—Journey's End at Nantasket Beach. Lower Left—Start of the Thermometer-Impelled "Relief Trip" on an East Boston Ferry—the Way to Revere Beach, Which, With Other Strands, Affords Comfort for Young and Old (Right)

How and where to keep cool these scorching summer days is a problem which Bostonians have little to worry about. Within a very short time they can leave from sultry offices, stuffy homes and be where ocean breezes cool the torrid air.

Where to go is a matter of choice. There is Nantasket Beach, with its miles of clean sand and invigorating water. Thousands flock there daily to bathe in the ocean and partake of sea winds.

Then there is Revere Beach, which offers a short sail on one of East Boston's ferries, always a "cooling off" trip.

New Hampshire Moving Ahead Toward Goal of Adequate Power

CONCORD, N. H., July 24—The second step toward piling up an all-year supply of "white coal" for all time was taken this week, when Gov. H. Styles Bridges named a Water Resources Board for New Hampshire that will begin an immediate study of a state water conservation policy. The first step was taken when former Gov. Robert P. Bass campaigned on that issue in 1910 and won an election. The next step will be taken tomorrow when the commissioners gather around the table and consider ways and means for harnessing the water power in several of the river valleys of the State.

All of this has been made possible by three chief executives, Governor Bass, who stressed the wealth in unrestrained streams up and down the State, Gov. John G. Winant, who created a planning board as an emergency measure for unemployed, and whose surveys of New Hampshire's water power development are now available to the newly named commission, and Gov. H. Styles Bridges who seems destined to finish the job his "boss" began.

Governor Bridges was business agent for Governor Bass for several years and knows well his former chief's ideas as to New Hampshire's future and the wealth behind the State's natural resources. To his many friends, it seems fitting that he should be the instrument to carry out the dreams and desires of one who had put into the minds of New Hampshire people a plan to share the wealth that was a heritage.

More than a dozen projects were considered by the State Planning Board when it was yet but an emergency organization, designed primarily by Governor Winant to furnish food and funds for those in need.

Some of them have been so carefully studied and planned that little remains but to catch up the details. One of these proposes a development of the Blackwater River reservoir, not far from the center of the state. It is estimated not to cost over $1,500,000 and would establish an artificial lake of approximately 4300 acres when filled. Everything is in its favor, inasmuch as engineers say it would not flood any great amount of valuable land, chiefly because the project has been under consideration so long that much of the land and buildings have been abandoned.

Much of the proposed reservoir is already under option or held in title by persons interested in its development, and not the least important, it can be begun within a few weeks after being authorized. It would create jobs for hundreds of men.

* * *

There is no appreciable letdown in NRA standards in New Hampshire, at least that is the opinion of John S. B. Davie, Commissioner of Labor for New Hampshire, in a statement issued after completing a survey of the state. "Not only is this an established fact, said Mr. Davie, "but there doesn't seem to be any disposition on the part of employers of labor to hamper or retard the codes that had been in operation for nearly two years."

Mr. Davie sent out questionnaires to 938 employers of labor in manufacturing establishments. To date there have been more than 700 replies and more than 600 proprietors have made no change in hours or wages. Gratifying indeed were the first returns, when 53 plants, employing 4918 persons reported that they would not change hours or wages unless compelled to do so by competition or business conditions.

"There is something more to this proposition, than figures or surveys," said Commissioner Davie. "Industry is satisfied and healthy, and it is very gratifying to note that the great majority of employers making returns have not and do not intend to make any changes."

* * *

The scope and character of employment service rendered in this State, in tables prepared by the employment director, testify to the efforts that have been made in New Hampshire to assure work and wages to those who could not find either. "And if for no other reason," said Director John P. Cyr, "of no less importance is the morale building influence which the interviewers have had on the unemployed in the State."

In the few months of its existence, 126,215 applications have been reported by the state offices, more than a fourth of the population of the State. Each applicant has been given personal attention so that the employment division has had 126,215 problems to try to solve.

Any criticism there may have been over Gov. John G. Winant's centralized plan for relief for the poor and needy was hushed during the past week, when the State Board of Welfare and Relief stated that expenditures for relief have shown a steady increase since the first of the year.

It was believed that the cost of administration was too high in proportion to the good accomplished. The New Hampshire Legislature of 1935 enacted a law that changed the method of procedure, creating a state board and returning administrative work to local officials and organizations. The sum of $1,800,000 was appropriated as an emergency measure, supposed to last until July 1, 1936. Last reports show that the local relief agencies are spending the funds at the rate of more than $300,000 a month, at which rate the sum believed to be adequate for the period will have been expended long before the limit of expiration.

ERA in Fitchburg Gives Man a Job As Goldfish Guardian

FITCHBURG, Mass., July 24 (AP)—Odilon Roy has perhaps as strange a job as has been created under the ERA—He is "caretaker of the goldfish."

And a group of assistants are kept busy catching the goldfish and giving them away. The project really started several years ago, long before ERA was born. The Fitchburg Park Department bought $10 worth of goldfish at a 10-cent store and dumped them in Mirror Lake at Coggshall Park.

The goldfish propagated until there were far too many for comfort, but the problem was solved by the ERA. The elimination of excess goldfish was made into an ERA project and a number of men were given part-time jobs catching the fish and taking them to an indoor tank at the park department's building on Elm Street. The park department advertised it was giving away the fish and scores of persons have applied and received goldfish in various numbers from one to as many as 50.

What's Going On In the Arts

Boston Film Notes

"Evensong," with Evelyn Laye, enters its third week at the Fine Arts today. "Once in a Blue Moon," which had a single midnight showing last week, is scheduled for a three-day run beginning next Wednesday.

The new British film, "The 39 Steps," with Robert Donat, will be shown at the Keith Memorial beginning Aug. 9. The film was made from the novel by John Buchan, now Lord Tweedsmuir.

"Lady Tubbs" and "Old Man Rhythm" will be the pictures on the new bill at the Keith Memorial starting Friday.

The Metropolitan Friday will offer the musical film, "Broadway Gondolier," with Dick Powell, and on the stage, Fred Allen's "Town Hall Tonight."

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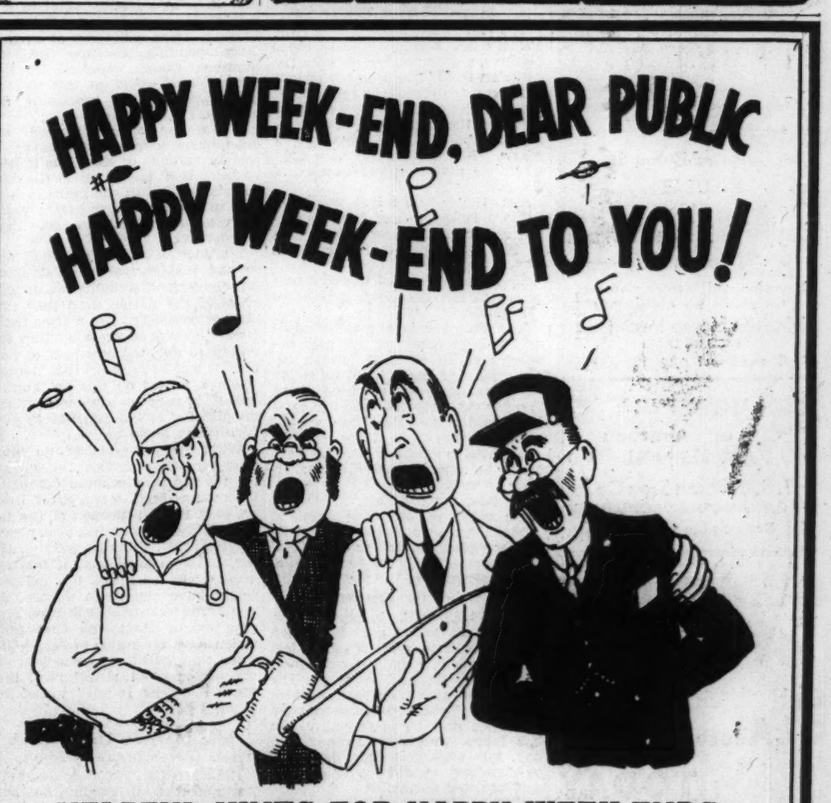

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Africa's Last Opportunity Seen in Ethiopia to Devise Modern Indigenous Culture

Are bombing planes and machine guns, poison gas and high explosives to be "civilization's" answer to Ethiopia's ancient courage in preserving an independent country where "Africa for the Africans" may take its last stand?

This question underlies an article by Emory Ross, secretary of the African Welfare Committee of the Federal Council of Churches, who spent 22 years in Africa. Portions of the article are reprinted with permission from advance proofs of the August Survey Graphic magazine.

The diplomatic battle now on, and the military battle that seems inevitable, Mr. Ross writes, will have profound effects far beyond Ethiopia and Africa. But in Africa a tragic result of Italian subjugation of Ethiopia would be to close the door forever on the only remaining chance for a bit of Africa to be developed by Africans along African lines primarily for Africans.

Mild Form of Slavery

One of Emperor Haile Selassie's chief concerns has been education. Until about 1910 there was not a single lay school in Ethiopia. The only instruction was for priestly candidates, and almost their only learning was to read the Bible in the dead tongue, Ethiopic or Geez, used solely by the church. The first and for a long time the only schools were those of the Protestant missions; but the Emperor is wisely laboring to remedy that situation.

Slavery has bulked large in foreign discussions of Ethiopia and is being used now by Premier Benito Mussolini as the first of three or four public reasons why Italy should take over the administration of Haile Selassie's kingdom.

Slavery as it has existed in Ethiopia and elsewhere in Africa is not comparable to what America has known as slavery. It is more nearly like the old feudal system of Europe. Only when foreigners have put in their avaricious hands has African slavery approximated the variety developed in America.

The slave trade that aroused David Livingstone and the world in the nineteenth century was the result of what Europe and America had done to Africa in previous days, carried on in Livingstone's time by Arabs.

Foreigners Trade in Slaves

Left to itself, African slavery in most of its manifestations, assumes a mild form but one not to be sanctioned. It should be progressively displaced. That is what Ethiopia's emperor has undertaken to do. After the country joined the League of Nations, he publicly decreed its abolition, and he has taken successive steps to have the decree carried out. (The recent proclamation was by no means the first effort).

But under any circumstances in Africa that process is a long one (some European governments haven't yet completed it in their own African colonies), and in Ethiopia's circumstances there are added difficulties.

One of the chief of these is that most of those responsible for the slave trade within and out from Ethiopia are foreigners over whom the emperor has no jurisdiction and who are not apprehended by their own governments.

Another element is that the trade's base of operations and the routes over which the slaves reach the outside markets are in foreign territories where the emperor has no power and from which he gets inadequate co-operation.

Untapped Wealth

Ethiopia breaks only spasmodically into the news, and many are asking today 'Why is Ethiopia so important?"

There is wealth there. On its highlands of from 6000 to 9000 feet there is much territory for the expanding population of Italy. It possesses nearly every variety of climate. It has untapped reserves of platinum, gold, coal, copper, sulphur, iron. Platinum is already being exported, and many of the other minerals are located, ready for development. Its present trade is mostly in hides, ivory, wax, coffee. There can be produced from the rich soil wheat, rubber, oil, cotton, tobacco, more coffee.

Further, a battle wages for Ethiopian trade. In 1931 Ethiopia imported 57 per cent of her goods from Japan. In 1934, Japan is reported to have furnished 80 per cent of the imports, mostly textiles, and Ethiopia has cut her customs tariff on Japanese goods sharply.

There is a persistent rumor that a Japanese-Ethiopian corporation has leased 650,000 hectares of low-lying cotton-growing country. In March, 1934, Japan signed a treaty allowing the emigration of thousands of Japanese to work on cotton plantations in Ethiopia. The treaty also agrees to encourage intermarriage of the two peoples.

Maria Theresa Thaler

The financial structure of the country has been, like some other features, a mixture. For decades the Austrian thaler has been the principal currency. Necessarily replenished through the years, all new coins, to convince the inhabitants they were genuine, had to bear the effigy of Maria Theresa and the date 1780, when the first ones were minted at Vienna.

This thaler has varied greatly in value independently of Ethiopia's financial position. From 47 cents gold in 1929 it dropped to 21½ cents in 1931.

The development of the country's resources has not been general or systematic.

The Emperor is a great student and a keen observer. He gets examples of all sorts of foreign inventions, and has a large collection of player pianos, machine guns, typewriters, motors and gadgets large and small. He shows an absorbing interest in these complicated foreign mechanisms, which extends to other branches of knowledge as well.

To land-hungry Italy, possibly to some other nations, this highland African kingdom would be a most welcome prize. It seems almost ideal for seizing—if only we were playing by the old rules of the world.

Hopes for Freedom

It is backward, barbaric, poor, small, weak and black. For much less than that nations have lost their freedom, even their identity, in the yesterdays of the world. The gulping of Africa by Europe, with the world looking complacently on, happened only 50 years ago. Japan has taken Manchuria in our own day, but with this difference: the by-standing world was pretty sputtery and purple.

Ethiopia has not yet been taken. She may never be. Haile Selassie is knowing and strong; in America he would be said to know his way about. When he left Ethiopia in 1924 for his one and only absence abroad he took a score of the most powerful kinglets with him. They were with him every day, scarcely out of his sight. And when he returned home he found a quiet land, not a usurper in sight, his regency intact.

It may yet possibly be that, in the new international morality which seems slowly shaping, forces may be enlisted which will enable the Emperor to keep his kingdom free and lead his people forward, and that the destiny of this ancient kingdom, the last slim temporal tie we have with Solomon and the history and glories of his day, may be worked out in the security of continued national freedom.

Archbishops Appeal For League Action

By the Associated Press

London, July 24

A JOINT appeal by the Archbishops of Canterbury and Uppsala to the League of Nations Council to "use every possible effort to secure peaceful settlement" of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute was dispatched today to Mr. Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations.

The appeal was believed to be unprecedented, its signers being the heads respectively of the Anglican church and the Lutheran church of Sweden.

AAA Amendments Get Senate's Approval

(Continued from Page 1)

Lonergan Amendment exempting newsprint from processing taxes was also adopted.

Despite wide variations from the original House bill, the lower chamber is expected to approve most of the Senate alterations except the refusal to bar the courts to lawsuits for the processing levies, except where processing taxes had been passed on to the consumer.

AAA Ruling Raises Hopes of Southern Textile Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 24—The wrinkled brow of the southern textile industry had added lines as processing tax problems settled to the one task of proving that this tax had been passed on to customers, a $200,000,000 job.

Since the processing tax was placed on the industry in August, 1933, southern manufacturers have paid $200,000,000 to the Government. The textile industry has paid $250,000,000.

Senate approval of the AAA amendment that would grant manufacturers the right to sue the Federal Government for taxes in cases where the levy has not been passed on the public caused the textile operators to start thinking about their next step in getting out of the "muddle" which they say has brought damage to their industry.

Manufacturers had believed for a long time that the AAA would be found unconstitutional. When an opinion to this effect was handed down by a United States Circuit Court of Appeals, they felt they would not have to pay any more of these taxes, but had no idea that they would be able to get back any of the money they had paid. Most of the manufacturers in this section said they would enter suits in the federal courts to restrain the Government from collection of further taxes pending decision by the Supreme Court, expected in November, and would in this way do away with further processing tax worries.

When the Senate passed the amendment permitting taxpayers to sue for refunds of the taxes if they had not been passed on to the consumers, leaders in the industry here and in other southern states began to consider efforts to get their money back.

The idea of getting a refund was so new that several manufacturers, representing outstanding textile concerns of the nation, said they had not yet considered the matter thoroughly enough to say what they expected to do. Just how easy or how hard it will be to prove that the tax was not passed on was not known, but it is safe to say most of the manufacturers will make every possible effort to do so.

With the prospects of no more processing tax burdens, the outlook for the industry is more optimistic than it has been in two years, leaders said. Since collection of the tax started, the industry has been pleading for relief. From its fight on the tax, it has seemed that if this expense could be lifted, the industry would have almost no worries. An important industrialist in New York gave out a statement that mills which have been able to keep going when they had to pay the processing tax are "all right" now, that there is "clear sailing" ahead for them.

Idle Increase Under AAA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 24—Farm unemployment in Virginia has been increased about 10 per cent by AAA acreage reductions if the total employment is in proportion to the amount of land in basic crops, inquiries at the State Department of Agriculture disclosed.

Young Lawyers Get Racket Inquiry Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—Two young law graduates new in practice received the initial $1-a-year staff assignments from Thomas E. Dewey, special prosecutor in the New York rackets inquiry, which will begin next week.

They are Richard K. Korn, graduate of Princeton University and Yale Law School, and Livingston Goddard, graduate of Yale University and Harvard Law School. Both have had law experience since their graduation, Mr. Korn as a practicing lawyer and Mr. Goddard as secretary to Justice Joseph E. Corrigan of General Sessions.

Both men filled Mr. Dewey's requirement that they have incomes sufficient to maintain themselves in a job that carries with it "neither compensation, title nor honors—just plenty of hard work." Their assignment is specifically to do research and legal investigating work.

Monetary Policy Declared Flaw In Roosevelt Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—Praise of the New Deal social legislation program and strong criticism of the President's monetary policy are contained in a 4500-word letter by Amos R. E. Pinchot, nationally known lawyer and publicist, to Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard University Law School and one of President Roosevelt's advisers, made public today. Mr. Pinchot holds "that a sensible money policy" is just about the one chance the President has left of making his Administration a go.

"If I wanted to help make Roosevelt sure of re-election," he says, "I'd try for all I was worth, as I have tried, to get him to see that he can't have a prosperous country with pauper farmers or with a debt structure made unbearable by violent change in the value of equities and products.

Inconsistent

"Roosevelt, with all his kindheartedness, is failing because he follows no consecutive line. He permits monopolies and price-fixing by big business. Then he comes out for the Sherman Law. He tries to set up a managed economy, which is impossible without a fair, highly trained and nonpolitical machine. In general, the policy seems to have been, 'Well, if this don't work, we'll find something else.' The only things he has been consistent in are regimentation and a steady transfer of functions from Capitol Hill to the White House. Already he has concentrated so much power in the Executive that in the hands of any but the most intelligent, wise and scrupulous President it becomes a threat to democratic government."

New Deal Ditched

Declaring that the New Deal had "done some excellent things," Mr. Pinchot voices the view, however, that it has "pretty thoroughly ditched, for the time being, the possibility of a constructive political and economic movement." He takes issue also with the theory that capitalism and the profit motive "are on their last legs." To the contrary, he thinks "capitalism is a tough old bird and that the profit system and capitalism offer a far better chance for prosperity, freedom, happiness, individual progress and a good standard of living than does Socialism or Fascism." At the same time, he comes out for Government control of the nation's natural resources.

"Today, most liberals agree that railroads, pipe-lines and other agencies of transportation should be owned and operated by the Government so that everyone shall have access to them on fair and equal terms," he continues. "The strategic natural resources, like coal, ore and oil, should, of course, be owned by the Government, and, I think, leased out for private development on a royalty basis."

Strict Control

Above all, Mr. Pinchot declares, the control of money should be in the hands of a nonpartisan, nonpolitical authority analogous to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Pinchot holds that what President Roosevelt has done in the line of social insurance "seems admirable."

"Intelligent people are, I think, with him in his desire to prevent great aggregations of wealth, because, especially if they are corporate and, therefore, long-lived, they are in effect aggregations of power that exert themselves politically and also have an undue influence over the press and the educational system. I think the complaint that he has gone too far or not far enough along these particular lines is not impressive. His antichild labor and anti-prohibition policies and his crime clean-up have been wise, timely and creditable.

"But it does seem to me that, sooner or later, if Roosevelt is to go down in history as more than a rather casual moralist and ineffectual well-wisher of humanity, he has got to do something right away about the gold and stable money—stable money being, I think, the most important and necessary reform to which any President has addressed himself at any time.

Court in New York Holds Paris Banker

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—B. Coles Neidecker, Paris banker, was on parole in custody of his attorney today pending final hearing on a writ of habeas corpus through which he sought to void criminal charges in connection with the closing of the Travelers' Bank of Paris last Thursday.

"This is an outrage," Mr. Neidecker said. "I have committed no crime. My books are all straight. If there is ground for anything at all, it is only civil action. And I am an American citizen, not a foreigner."

Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey ordered further hearing on the writ for Friday so that a representative of the French Government might be present. Mr. Neidecker was arrested on request of the French surete, who also requested the arrest of Mr. Neidecker's two brothers, George and Aubrey, who were reported to be aboard the liner City of Newport News due in Norfolk, Va., today.

Brothers Taken at Norfolk

NORFOLK, Va., July 24 (AP)—Aubrey and George William Neidecker, brothers of the American head of a Paris bank, B. Coles Neidecker, arrived in Norfolk today on the Baltimore Mail Line's steamer City of Newport News, and were met by Commonwealth's Attorney John M. Arnold and by Chief of Police Charles B. Borland, who told them of charges which have arisen in connection with the closing of the bank.

Dickens's Grandson Advanced

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Rear Admiral Gerald Charles Dickens, grandson of the famous novelist, last night was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Reserve Fleet of the Royal Navy, in succession to Vice-Admiral Astley-Rushton, killed in an automobile accident last Friday night.

Denmark Gets Order For Soviet Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

THE largest order yet received from the Soviet Ship Organization in Moscow has been given to Messrs. Burmeister and Wain of Copenhagen in competition with England, Holland Italy.

Three vessels are required for carrying wood in the Arctic Ocean. They have to be fitted to break ice. The order, it is believed, will be worth about 6,000,000 kroner ($1,111,000) and the building will commence immediately, the first vessel to be delivered in May, 1936, the others in July and August.

Cardenas Moves To Check Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress. He decided to go tomorrow to Tabasco.

In Tamaulipas, Gov. Antonio Villarreal, long unpopular with the peasants, was the target of a popular uprising which was sweeping almost the entire state from Nuevo Laredo and Matamoros on the Texas border to Tampico in the south.

Informed circles here said that even if the Agrarian movement, also aimed at municipal authorities throughout the State, fails to develop further, the days of Villarreal as Governor were evidently numbered.

Silvano Barba Gonzalez, Secretary of Interior, flew to the Tamaulipas state capital, Ciudad Victoria, to investigate what Cardenas' secretary described as a "serious situation." It was predicted that on his return, the permanent commission of Congress might take action similar to that in the case of Tabasco.

Portes Gil Leads Foes

This belief was strengthened by reports that Emilio Portes Gil, president of the National Revolutionary Party and political opponent of Villarreal, was behind the movement to oust him.

The Governor, in a telephone interview, said he would be able to dominate the situation, but admitted that several thousand agrarains opposed to him were massed in Ciudad Victoria. He said at least 600,000 of his supporters were disposed to defend him "with blood and fire."

Officials of 22 municipalities were known to have been forced to abandon their offices. Fourteen others withdrew their recognition of Villarreal as Governor.

Capital students organized a demonstration in celebration of the steps against Garrido, who was secretary of agriculture until six months ago, and who became one of the richest men in Mexico during his eight-year state rule. Messages of congratulation poured into Guadalajara, where President Cardenas was studying agrarian problems.

Most Hated Man in Mexico

Garrido's sponsorship of the radical Red Shirt movement and the anti-church campaign had caused some newspapers to designate him as the "most hated man in Mexico." A group of students entered the state recently to oppose him. Four of them died under machine gun fire 10 days ago at Villa Hermosa.

The National Revolutionary party announced that the Tabasco state elections, scheduled for early August, have been postponed indefinitely.

A censorship cut the United States off from news of the agrarian revolt in Tamaulipas province shortly after receipt of the first fragmentary advices, but the censorship apparently was lifted not long afterward, for dispatches again began reaching New York.

A decree issued by the Cardenas Government on July 5 disclosed plans to create an enormous "army" of 900,000 farmers and peasants, under the direction of the National Revolutionary (Government) Party, to provide the huge peasant class with insurance against loss of crops and life and accident insurance. This action came after months of spasmodic outbreaks in rural Mexico, stemming from agrarian unrest and discontent over the Government's anti-religious policies.

A northern Gulf coast state, Tamaulipas has 30,734 square miles of territory and population of almost 300,000. Ciudad Victoria, the capital, has a population of some 17,000.

Matamoros Besieged By Peasants' Army

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, July 24 (AP)—An organized force of peasants besieged Matamoros, today, awaiting developments as a result of their demands that Mayor Rafael Munguia C. and his subordinates resign.

The Mayor was adamant in his refusal to resign and denied he would leave office until a majority of the citizens of the city asked him to step out. Reports persisted that leading citizens were seeking a compromise slate of city officials to avert serious disorders.

The siege—peaceful so far—was part of an agrarian campaign throughout Tamaulipas against Gov. Rafael Villareal.

It was carried out by a force variously estimated at between 600 and more than 2000. Recruits were being added hourly. Camp fires of the agrarians ringed the city. No traffic was allowed between the city and the interior, but there was no interference with passage across the international bridge between Maramoros and the American side.

Peach Trees Unfruitful On Massachusetts Hills

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24 (AP)—The peach crop in western Massachusetts will be an almost total failure this year as the result of the severe cold last winter, County Agent W. L. Locke said here yesterday.

Not more than one orchard out of 20 will have a crop worth harvesting, he explained; and most of the surviving trees were small ones, which were covered by snow and were protected from the extreme sub-zero cold.

Stencil Show on Curb

A New York sidewalk "merchant" teaches his audience to draw fancy stencil letters, then sells an easy-lettering device.

Virgin Islands Feud Ended; Central Figures Get New Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

Governor Pearson, is turned over to Lawrence W. Cramer, former Lieutenant Governor, who already has had four years of experience in the second post in the islands and will now become Governor.

According to some of the best authorities on Virgin Islands problems, however, there will continue to be trouble reflecting itself in political dissatisfaction until economic conditions have been remedied.

Low Standard of Living

Due to the loss of a once profitable cotton and sugar business and the fact that St. Thomas is no longer an important shipping center as it was under Danish sovereignty, there is no industrial basis for an American standard of living.

This economic problem is complicated by a social system which has not yet advanced far beyond conditions which prevailed during slavery. The proportion of voters is small. A few landowners either own or control most of the arable acreage. Most of the inhabitants are said to live almost entirely on a diet of fruit they pick from trees and bushes.

A charge of $30 to $40 a year for

Utilities Agent Says 'Wires' Cost $3266

(Continued from Page 1)

same company, and laid plans of campaign against the then-pending Wheeler-Rayburn bill. Expenses of the trip for the three officials were charged to the Texas Power and Light Company, amounting to $1467.

Mr. Carpenter said he interviewed all the Texas congressmen who desired to talk with him on the holding company bill.

Mr. Carpenter proved a suave witness, with whom Mr. Black had difficulty in his obvious effort to show him as a typical congressional lobbyist. He "went fishing" with congressmen, he said, and he was always generous with his hospitality at his hotel room.

His Object Was Persuasion

"My object was to try to convince some of the congressmen whom I know that this bill was destructive. I think I talked to all of them (of the Texas delegation) save one or two," he said.

The Texas Power & Light Company paid $192 recently to a radio speaker in Texas for making an anti-holding company speech, he said, the amount being charged to "operating expenses." The radio speaker spoke in behalf of the Utility Investors' Association of Texas, and Senator Blake brought out that he was receiving money from the utility corporation itself.

Mr. Carpenter said expenses incidental to coming to Washington and presenting the utility company's case as a witness before a committee in Congress, including charts and material, was $12,232.

That Cigar Box Mystery

Senators repeatedly asked Mr. Carpenter if he gave away "a cigar box wrapped in a newspaper" in his hotel room to a Congressman on the morning of the day before the death sentence vote in the House. Members of the committee did not divulge the meaning of the question though they repeatedly put it. Mr. Carpenter professed to have no memory of the mysterious gift. His company, he said, had a total expense of $33,777 in fighting the Wheeler-Rayburn bill.

"I don't consider this as lobbying activity," said Mr. Carpenter, "although some people might. We charged this $33,777 to 'operating expenses.' We tried to save the life of our stockholders. Dissolution of the holding company as far as my company is concerned will mean difficulty in financing, and leave the company where it could not obtain money and credit. And it would hurt the security holders.

Got Money at 6 Per Cent

Mr. Carpenter said his company paid 6 per cent for credit to one holding company when he needed money, and 1¼ per cent of gross income to the bond and share company, amounting to $90,000 to $100,000 a year.

LaGuardia Denies License to German

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—Recalling the Reich's deportation of American citizens and National-Socialist restrictions of American Jews in Germany, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today matched Article I of the German-American commercial treaty of 1925 with Article I of the code of ordinances of New York City, dated 1932, and refused to grant a special license to a German alien.

A ruling by the city's chief legal officer upon appeal of the German Consul General here bowed to the provisions of the pact, but the Mayor ignored this, saying that reciprocity was inherent in all treaties of commerce and friendship. The issue arose over the application of a German citizen here for a masseur's license.

"If you will consult the Department of State, you will find numerous cases where American citizens have been deported from Germany or have been refused the opportunity of exercising a profession," the Mayor's letter to Paul Windels, corporation counsel, continues. "That being the case, I cannot see how the German Government can insist upon alleged rights contained in the treaty on which they now rely."

A Sacrifice to Peace

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings was disclosed today to have asked and obtained the resignation of Dr. Amy N. Stannard from the United States Board of Parole in order to create a place for Judge T. Webber Wilson of Mississippi, whom President Roosevelt yesterday shifted from a post in the Virgin Islands.

Squirrels Charge Meal To Telephone Outfit

MONROE, Ga., July 24 (AP)—Hungry squirrels chewed into a half mile of cable and put a number of telephones out of order here.

Telephone company officials said it would cost $1000 to replace the ruined cable. It had been dry here several weeks and the damage did not show up until a heavy rain shorted the wires.

The squirrels were an amusing sight frisking about the cable until telephone men discovered they were making a meal of the lead covering.

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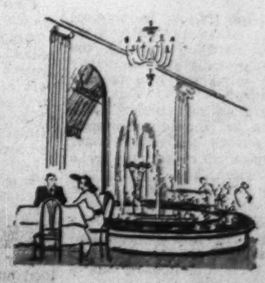
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Tax Reforms in China Sought to Aid Masses

Experimental County Also Training Personnel to Reconstruct and Govern Local Areas

Rural reconstruction to help lift China's forgotten millions out of poverty, illiteracy and misgovernment is the goal set by Dr. James Yen for his experimental county, Ting Hsien. A Monitor correspondent describes the work in three articles, of which this is the last.

By H. J. Timperley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING — Any rural reconstruction program in China must remain incomplete and ineffective, Dr. James Yen realized, as his mass education experiment developed, unless it took up rural government as well as the cultural, economic and health aspects of rural life.

Without the co-operation of the local authorities, certain studies in the field of social reconstruction could not be undertaken, because they came within the field of government control. These studies included land tenure and taxation, rural education and the rural judicial system.

After much delicate maneuvering, Dr. Yen was able to get hold of the governmental machinery in Ting Hsien, the county in southern Hopei where his experiments are conducted, and an "institute of political and social reconstruction" was established under official auspices to take charge of this side of the work. The triple objective of this institute is: "To investigate and improve the life of the people; to develop a Hsien-unit reconstruction program for the province; and to train administrative and technical personnel."

Remaking the Hsien

In order to facilitate practical application of the institute's researches, the appointment of officials in Ting Hsien is made subject to the recommendation of Dr. Yen, as president of the institute. This arrangement virtually provides for the temporary independence of the district and the possibility of obstruction is eliminated.

The chief purpose of the institute is to make over the existing political machinery into an efficient instrument for reconstruction. For centuries the main function of the "hsien" government has been that of tax-collecting. Though now and again an exceptional type of official might do something to improve local conditions during his brief term of office, there has been no sustained drive along the line of constructive effort. Dr. Yen feels that if political reform is to be lasting and effective, the foundations of the system must be examined and reconstructed.

"But when all is said and done," asks the skeptic, "what is the good of producing one model "hsien" in China? No matter how successful, can it amount to more than a drop in the ocean?"

Many Inquirers

A partial answer is furnished by the stream of inquiring visitors, totaling 5000 in 1934, who journey to Ting Hsien in order to study what Dr. Yen is doing. In a great many cases they go back to their provinces and attempt to do likewise. High officials, educators, social workers and missionaries make it their Mecca. Almost daily Dr. Yen is asked to send out trained workers to the provinces.

To all such requests he makes the same reply: "Our work here is not yet finished and we have no workers to spare. Send us your picked men and women and we will teach them what we know." Many provinces now are sending "research fellows" who spend a year or so at Ting Hsien and, after grasping the principles of the movement and catching the spirit of the work, return to their own areas and try to reproduce what they have seen.

The Ting Hsien experiment is not without its critics, some of whom feel that it is impractical because of the large overhead expense, which is cared for by contributions from both American and Chinese sources. No ordinary "hsien" government, it is pointed out with truth, could spend anything like the amount of money which is being spent there.

Developing Technique

That is true but it is not the whole truth.

"What we are trying to do," Dr. Yen emphasizes, "is not to produce a model 'hsien' so much as to try to develop a technique which can eventually be applied to the whole of China. Otherwise Ting Hsien would be useless. Experiment is always costly. To find the cheapest and best technique is often expensive but in the end it saves money all round."

Then there is the problem of personnel. Around him at Ting Hsien Dr. Yen has been able to gather a body of outstandingly brilliant men whom any Chinese university would count itself fortunate to have on its faculty. Many are Ph.D.'s from Harvard, Yale and Columbia; others have graduated from European universities. All give an impression of selfless devotion to a cause which has captured their imagination.

For this cause—the regeneration of the Chinese masses—many of them have had to sacrifice much that they held dear. Some have had virtually to desert their families, for it is a pioneer existence at best in Ting Hsien. Many of the mass education workers live in peasant huts, wear peasant clothes and eat peasant food.

Dr. Yen's chief lieutenant, a Columbia-trained doctor of education, lives in a two-room shack with a dirt floor and furniture made out of packing cases. The highest salary at Ting Hsien, about $100 a month, leaves little margin for luxuries.

Training Personnel

Can this personnel be duplicated elsewhere? Can China meet the demand for trained scholars, natural scientists and physicians?

Dr. Yen admits this is one of the problems that has to be solved. "That is why," he explained, "we are working on a technique that will not require experts nor Ph. D's, in order to be applied generally. We do not plan for ideal conditions but for the realities of today. We aim to build up a system that will take hold, live and flourish under the present handicaps.

"Plenty of good material is available, however; Chinese universities are turning out every year thousands of young men who are willing to give their last ounce of effort for China but have no opportunity. We must give them a new faith, based on belief in China's ability to work out her own future.

"But we must give them also an indigenous, workable program—and they will respond. In our work here we can absorb large numbers of these young men as magistrates and technical workers. It is our hope that Ting Hsien will become the center for training mass education leaders for all of China."

League Faces Dilemma With East African Rift

(Continued from Page 1)

incident at Ualual on Dec. 5, 1934, in conformity with Article 5 of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of Aug. 2, 1928:

"Whereas since Dec. 5, 1934, other incidents have taken place on the Italo-Ethiopian frontier and the two Governments are in agreement in entrusting the settlement of thse incidents to the same arbitrators:

"Whereas the two Governments agree to fix Aug. 25 next as the date on which the procedure of conciliation and arbitration shall be concluded:

"The Council requests the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to communicate in the meantime to the Members of the Council all information which may reach him from the two parties in particular regarding the development of the Arbitrator's work."

Might Be Fatal

The Council is therefore undoubtedly faced with the Italo-Ethiopian issue. It is an issue which is highly important and almost a poignant importance to the League. For if, indeed, Italy refuses to remain in the League—and the possibility is real—then the League failure will be disastrous from the viewpoint of the organization.

The United States was never a member of the League, and therefore its absence, though regrettable, was not fatal. Russia was also absent, but it was excluded because it was held not to conform to League requirements. Recently Russia has been allowed into the League. Japan has gone out, but arguments could be adduced to the effect that the League cannot yet be universal, and Far East matters do not vitally concern it. The retirement of Paraguay could again be minimized on the ground that at present the League's writ does not run in South America—and the Chaco war is, after all, ended. The withdrawal of Germany was a more severe blow, for if the League cannot work in Europe its usefulness is singularly diminished: but it could still be asserted, (a) that before Germany's notice has expired there is hope of its return, and (b) that anyhow Germany constitutes the very problem of Europe which the League is endeavoring to solve.

Don't Antagonize Italy!

There are excuses for these absentees; but what excuse could there be for the defection of Italy, one of the original members, an ally of the war, a leading European state, and one which is engaged in the search for a European solution? No, the defection of Italy would be the gravest blow ever dealt to the League, and many people ask whether the League could survive its resignation.

The temptation is therefore to avoid antagonizing Italy at any cost. Not only will the League's existence be menaced, but the European imbroglio will appear hopeless. Italy, say some League supporters, must not be opposed; nothing must be done which might drive it out of the League.

Very well, reply other League supporters here; but the purpose is not to keep the League in existence for the sake of its existence. The purpose is to make the League an effective force. If it shirks its obvious duties, if it declines to tackle the Italo-Abyssinian question because Italy might leave, it acknowledges its own impotence and signs its own death warrant. A League which does nothing is no better than no League at all. Perhaps it is worse, for it becomes a palpable sham, a delusion and a snare, standing in the way of a genuine international organization.

That is the dilemma, and it is certainly one which gives great anxiety to all well-wishers of the League. It calls for clear-thinking, and for sound statesmanship, and for moral courage to take whatever course is decided upon without faltering.

The Italo-Abyssinian dispute is an acid test for the League. The League is going toward a real "crisis."

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Where Boundary Problems Are Personal

Upper: The House Is in Yugoslavia, the Front Yard in Roumania, the Back Yard in Hungary. Lower: This Woman Needs a Passport To Go Shopping Because the Boundary Line Divides the City.

Britain Strengthens Air and Naval Force Around Malta Base

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Great Britain is strengthening both its air and naval power in the Near East close to the range of the Italo-Ethiopian trouble, it is now disclosed.

While the vanguard of what naval experts regard as the strongest and fastest fleet ever assembled in the Mediterranean is heading toward Malta, the Air Ministry sent four big modern flying boats to join the sea force.

The new ships will replace smaller machines. There are more than 80 bombers among the fleet's strong planes stationed at Khartoum, Aden, Amman, Baghdad, Ismalia, Helwan and Heliopolis. There is also a flying boat squadron at Iraq.

Germany Presents Picture to Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany recently presented to Japan a valuable fourteenth century picture, which depicts the famous Emperor Saga.

Apart from its artistic value it has special historical and cultural significance for Japan. It was formerly in a temple in the old imperial city of Kyoto but 30 years ago became the property of the Prussian Museum, through purchase.

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler handed over the picture to the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Mushakoji, in a special audience and the latter will present it to the Japanese Emperor in person during the summer.

Hungarians Irked By Inconveniences Of Trianon Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Not the least of the opposition to the Peace Treaty of Trianon in Hungary is that provoked by inconveniences imposed upon persons who dwell on the borders of countries affected by the treaty. The Trianon pact, drawn up in 1920, is termed by Hungarians, "the dictated peace." Much of Hungary's natural resources were taken away by the terms which reduced it to one-third its pre-war size.

One of the oddities created by the treaty is evidenced in the upper photograph. The house in the foreground lies on Yugoslav territory, but if one steps out of it, he must enter Roumania. To go to the other little shacks, one must enter Hungary.

The young woman with her baby, in the lower picture, needs a passport to cross the border which cuts through the heart of a city, one part of which is in Hungary and the other in Yugoslavia.

Another case of this sort is that which compels a Hungarian farmer to plow his land in three countries. The Roumanian, Yugoslav, Hungarian boundary lines converge in his grain field. At another point, the boundary line between Hungary and Yugoslavia extends along a highway. At one point the land on both sides belongs to a farmer who resides in Hungary. To till the land across the road, he is compelled to travel 18 miles to the nearest customs line to obtain permission.

Hungarians are still hopeful that the League of Nations will act favorably upon their petition for revision of the boundaries laid down by the Peace Treaty of Trianon.

South Rhodesia Breaks With Union On Customs Levy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, S. Rhodesia — For the first time in its history, Southern Rhodesia has announced complete fiscal autonomy by the establishment of its own customs houses at all recognized ports of entry.

Hitherto customs barriers have existed at the principal point of contact with Portuguese territory on the eastern border, but now customs offices are being established at Bulawayo and Beit Bridge.

These are the gateways to the Union of South Africa, and the reason for the newly raised barriers is a new trade agreement under which Rhodesia will now collect its own customs duties instead of receiving the commuted payment from the Union.

Union Goods Taxed

Under the old Convention there was free trade between the two countries, but, at a conference in Cape Town in March, insistence by the Union representatives on restrictions on the importation of Rhodesian cattle and tobacco led to retaliation in the form of a tax on Union manufactured goods.

Defending the policy of the Union Government, Mr. Nicholaas C. Havenga, Finance Minister, in the House of Assembly, stated that there were about 20,000 Union farmers solely dependent upon cattle. Why, he asked, should the Government sacrifice this farming section for the purpose of obtaining an export market for Union manufacturers?

While it is claimed by the Union Cabinet that the customs barriers have not strained relations between the two countries, a statement made by Mr. G. M. Huggins, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, recently is significant.

Huggins Regrets Gulf

Remarking that Southern Rhodesia "was not prepared to go on being exploited," Mr. Huggins continued: "I regret that this gulf—it is a very small gulf at present, but it may grow into a big gulf—has developed between us and the Union, because while I have no wish for political association with the Union, I have every wish to live on the best terms with our nearest neighbor."

Meanwhile the manufacturers of the Union are apprehensive as to the effect of the customs duties on their exports to Rhodesia, since it is thought probable that in future the Rhodesian wholesale merchants will import much more extensively from overseas.

Ambassador Bingham Coming for U. S. Visit

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—The United States Embassy announced today that Ambassador Robert W. Bingham will depart for America July 31 for a "short visit."

The trip, originally scheduled for that date, had been postponed because of Mrs. Bingham's illness but the Embassy announced that she is so far advanced in her convalescence that the Ambassador will adhere to his original plan.

Argentine Senator Slain

BUENOS AIRES, July 24 (AP)—The slaying of Senator Enzo Bordabehere in a crowded Senate chamber during a floor debate, was charged today to Carlos Valdez Cora, former police official of the town of Vicente Lopez. Six shots rang out from the public gallery of the Senate yesterday, as Senator Lisandro Delatorre was conducting an interpellation of the Government's meat industry program, interrupted repeatedly by Minister of Finance Federico Pinedo. Senator Bordabehere fell under the fire and Minister of Agriculture Luis Dahau and Provincial Deputy Rafael Mancini were wounded slightly.

Fascism Dictates on Manners Stressing Official Dignity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Fascist Party concerns itself not only with current political affairs—of which it has an exclusive monopoly—but keeps a watchful eye on the national deportment and well-being.

The Fascist party bulletin, which is issued at irregular intervals, is a highly illuminating document. In addition to orders concerning the activities of Fascist leaders in their respective districts and regulations affecting the organization of the party itself and its various subsidiary branches, it often contains instructions of a general character addressed to the whole nation.

As an example, a recent party bulletin contained a biting attack on the snobbishness of the so-called high society.

"Society" manners are roundly condemned by Achille Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party. He criticizes these people for "holding conversations in their drawing-rooms, generally in a foreign tongue" and "for engaging nurses and maids of all nationalities except Italian."

Sport!

Instead of sport he alleges such people "prefer poker and bridge, with the accompanying drinks and messes, certainly not Italian brands." While these individuals are described as perhaps more unhappy than guilty, their behavior is looked upon by Fasaist leaders as a crime when it assumes the character of propaganda against the health and power of the race. No room can be found within the party for these types, says Signor Starace. Their place should be before a magistrate, who could only judge them with the severity which befits attempts to subvert the laws of the state.

The frequent use in the Fascist press of the verb "insediarsi" (to install oneself) and of nouns such as "insediamento" (installation) is another matter strongly criticized by the Secretary of the Fascist Party. Such words, he says, bring to mind the chair (sedia), or, worse, the armchair (poltrona), which Fascism resolutely rejects as betokening a tendency to an easy life from which of necessity one falls into a state of stasis.

Dignity Required

That a hierarch or a commission must as their first act give an impression of sitting down—no! Instead when a hierarch is concerned one must say or write "has assumed the burden of the office or the convention," and where a commission or committee is concerned "has held its first meeting" or else "has begun its labors." Even a phrase-book is a sector of the front upon which sooner or later it will be necessary to direct a brisk fire.

Finally, all prefects of provinces, mayors of municipalities and presidents of charitable institutions have been strictly ordered to eliminate "anachronisms" from their public speeches. Such familiar phrases as confidence of my superiors," "I am conscious of my heavy responsibility," "I am aware of the seriousness of the undertaking," and "I will administer my post with honesty and severity" are taboo.

Boys on 7000-Mile Bus Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Thirty-four boys of Asheville and vicinity left here for a 7000-mile bus trip. They will cross the country and will spend 40 days and nights traveling and camping. The leader of the tour is L. P. Miller, Biltmore High School teacher, whose father also is making the trip, which will include the Yellowstone National Park.

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IN BOTH THE STORES OF

JOHN WANAMAKER

New York and Philadelphia

United States Wins Singles From Germany

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 24 (AP)—For the sixth time since losing the trophy emblematic of world's tennis supremacy in 1927, the United States qualified today to challenge Great Britain for the Davis Cup by defeating Germany four matches to one in the interzone final.

Wilmer L. Allison, the veteran from Austin, Texas, clinched the series for Uncle Sam by winning in straight sets over Heiner Henkel, 6—1, 7—5, 11—9, giving America three victories to one in the five-match series and then, in the anti-climactic match, red-headed Don Budge of Oakland, Calif., scored his second victory of the international competition by overpowering the talented Baron Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm in four sets, 0—6, 9—7, 8—6, 6—3.

Budge's impressive display against von Cramm greatly bolstered America's hopes against Fred Perry, "Bunny" Austin and company. Those who watched him mow down von Cramm in the last six games, which he swept after a 0—3 deficit, were willing to give him something like an even chance against Perry. Von Cramm obviously was tired after the terrific second set and couldn't cope with Budge's line-kicking drives.

Budge's victory atoned for the defeat he suffered at the hands of the bounding Baron in the semifinal round of the all-England championships earlier this month and virtually assured the Pacific Coast youngster a berth on the team starting against England in the challenge round Saturday. However, non-playing Capt. Joseph Wear said he will not announce the team's lineup until the actual draw is made Friday.

Budge started the American team victoryward with a four-set triumph over Henkel Saturday. The series was squared Monday when Von Cramm took the measure of Allison in straight sets. Allison joined forces with John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia yesterday to win a thrilling, uphill five-set victory over Von Cramm and Kay Lund in doubles, putting the United States ahead, 2—1. Allison decided the issue by trimming Henkel and Budge's second victory merely emphasized America's superiority over the Teutons.

Allison vs. Henkel

First Set—Point Score

							P	G
Allison	4	6	4	5	4	3	4	30—6
Henkel	0	4	1	3	1	5	2	16—1

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Allison	1	4	7	5	1	4	1—30—6
Henkel	0	3	14	11	0	1	6—16—1

Second Set—Point Score

													P	G
Allison	4	1	1	2	1	6	3	4	4	6	4	4	4	40—7
Henkel	2	4	4	4	4	4	5	2	0	4	2	1	1	36—5

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Allison	3	17	17	8	0	4	0—40—7
Henkel	3	8	11	8	1	1	6—36—5

Third Set—Point Score

																	P	G
Allison—	4	5	3	1	4	7	0	2	4	4	3	7	3	1	4	6	5	7—74—11
Henkel—	2	7	5	4	2	3	4	4	1	1	5	0	5	5	4	1	3	6—67— 9

Stroke Analysis:

	A	P	O	N	DF	G	P
Allison	3	27	26	22	2	7	4—11
Henkel	1	16	23	21	0	6	7— 9

Budge vs. Von Cramm

First Set—Point Score

							P	G
Budge	0	3	2	5	1	3	1	4—0
Von Cramm	5	5	4	7	4	5	2	9—6

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Budge	2	3	12	9	0	1	4—0
Von Cramm	2	6	6	3	0	2	9—6

Second Set—Point Score

																		P	G
Von Cramm																			
Budge	4	4	2	4	2	4	0	4	3	2	1	4	4	4	5	6	4	3	3—8
	1	0	4	1	4	1	4	1	5	4	4	1	2	0	3	4	4	3	9—6

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Budge	1	15	14	11	0	5	3—8
Von Cramm	3	11	20	17	0	3	9—6

Third Set—Point Score

														P	G
Budge	3	3	3	4	0	4	1	6	5	4	2	4	4	4—47—8	
Von Cramm—	5	5	5	2	4	2	4	4	3	2	4	1	0	2	9—43—6

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Budge	1	11	13	16	0	4	7—8
Von Cramm	1	13	17	17	1	4	3—6

Fourth Set—Point Score

										P	G
Budge	1	3	4	4	4	6	6	4	4	36—6	
Von Cramm	4	5	6	0	2	4	4	0	2	27—3	

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Budge	0	13	10	6	0	3	6—6
Von Cramm	1	10	6	17	0	2	7—3

Three Team Members Win Fourth Matches

MILWAUKEE, July 24 (AP)—Three international team members had advanced to the fifth round of the American Chess Federation Congress open tournament today, victors in four consecutive matches.

The team men are Isaac Kashdan, New York, who won last night over B. L. Winkleman, Philadelphia; Arthur Dake, Portland, Ore., who defeated Charles Elison, Chicago, and Reuben Fine, New York, victor over Harold Morton, Boston.

A major upset yesterday found A. N. Towsen, Harrisburg, Penna., champion of central Pennsylvania, the victor over William Ruth, ranking star, in a fifth-round match.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	51	32	.614
Detroit	53	35	.602
Chicago	46	36	.561
Boston	45	42	.517
Cleveland	42	40	.512
Philadelphia	37	45	.451
Washington	36	50	.419
St. Louis	27	57	.321

Results July 23

New York 7, Detroit 5.
Detroit 3, New York 1.
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 7, Boston 2.
One game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	54	30	.643
St. Louis	54	31	.635
Chicago	53	35	.602
Pittsburgh	47	41	.534
Brooklyn	39	46	.459
Cincinnati	39	49	.443
Philadelphia	36	48	.429
Boston	23	65	.261

Results July 23

St. Louis 6, New York 1.
New York 8, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 8, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 4.
Boston 7, Cincinnati 6. (12 innings)
One game postponed.

Southern Association

Results July 23

Chattanooga 6, Nashville 4.
Nashville 7, Chattanooga 5.
Atlanta 2, Knoxville 1.
Birmingham 8, Memphis 1.
New Orleans 6, Little Rock 3.

A Famous United States Club and Trophy

John C. Neely

The Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club and Achelis Cup

Seabright Tennis Tourneys Among Most Famous in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 24—When the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club welcomed the players to this year's tournament the oldest American club devoted specifically to the sport celebrated its fifty-ninth year of practically continuous play on the same turf which was first in use way back in 1886, but is still the glory of the club. It is already planning its diamond jubilee next year, and its sponsors, many now in the third generation, are looking with anxious eyes to the performances of some of its visitors of the recent years, as they strive to bring back to the United States the Davis Cup, which had its inception in part through the club.

While the first actual invitation tournament was held in 1884, it was in 1894 that the plan for a regular series of invitation tournaments was started. Even before that, such stars as Richard D. Sears, Joseph S. Clark, winner of the first tournament, in 1884, Richard Stevens, Clarence Hobart, Oliver S. Campbell, Frederick H. Hovey, and Henry W. Slocum had all participated in tournament play there.

Achelis Trophy Offered

When the regular series started, Slocum, Stevens and Campbell were the first three winners, with Robert D. Wrenn following as the first double winner, in 1897 and 1898. The following year, following the first victory of Malcolm D. Whitman, the idea of a challenge cup was proposed, and Whitman scored his second victory to place his name first on this trophy.

But this was the time when William A. Larned was at the top of his form, and two successive victories by him, with Whitman, Wrenn and Dwight F. Davis, also prominent contenders, retired the first trophy.

Then the first great trophy of the tournament, the Achelis Trophy, presented by Mrs. Fritz Achelis, which had to be won three times in succession for retirement, just as all the trophies which have succeeded it, came into being in 1903, and though constantly threatened, William A. Larned and William J. Clothier each scoring two successive victories, it was not until 1916, when a young Bostonian, who had learned his tennis in Switzerland as a schoolboy, and had played a great part in developing intercollegiate tennis, while a student at Harvard, Richard Norris Williams 2d, finally accomplished the feat.

Meantime, the inauguration of the Davis Cup series in 1900 had brought international tennis to the fore, and visits from the pick of the British player began, as Reginald F. Doherty, Hugh L. Doherty and Dr. Joshua Pim began the attempts of foreign stars to get their names on the trophy. But it is a curious thing that, although the National championship has been won by foreigners, no name of an invader has ever been engraved on the sides of a Seabright Bowl.

No Foreign Name on Cup

Even when such a list as Brookes, Wilding, Patterson, Anderson, Cochet, Borotra, Simimizu, Kumagae, Brian I. C. Norton, and Manuel Alonso, made attempts to accomplish it, there has always been enough American strength to halt them. In fact, international day, as the third round soon began to be called, generally ended with a complete rout of the invaders.

Soon the fair sex began to play a prominent part in the developments, and in 1920 the first Seabrigh Bowl for ladies singles, as the event is still called here, was put into play, and the pick of the players came down the bay. At first, the players of the East dominated; but in 1921 a young girl with her hair down her back, from California, Helen Wills, made her first eastern appearance at Seabright, and since that time the pick of California has always headed for Seabright as a definite part of their visit.

Romance has played a part on the Seabright courts, as it was here that a young Californian, of distinguished tennis parentage, John Hope Doeg, met and finally won a local player, and under the careful tutelage of her father, has now developed into one of the best of the younger newspaper executives, and his house at Rumson is one of the many which entertain the players during the tourney.

One of the features from the start at Seabright, has been the introduction of the players as guests of the club, directly into the houses of the residents, lending a social atmosphere of homelike attractiveness, and with the enforcement of the new eight-week rule for public entertainment, the members will make this a greater feature than ever.

Club's Famous Trio

No story of Seabright would be complete without a mention of the trio whose efforts have made the club the great feature it is. Holcombe Ward, Bernon S. Prentice and James C. Auchincloss, as a labor of love, have devoted their efforts to Seabright without measure, and it is to their devotion that its success has come. Ward, as president of the club and referee of the tournament, still recalls the days when he teamed up with Dwight F. Davis and used the American twist service for the first time to win the first round of the Davis Cup, and still retains his skill in doubles, as he defeats teams of half his age in the tourney; Prentice, the social leader, who has had in his home adjoining the club many of the greatest stars of the game, headed by little Bill Johnston, another of those who hold as prized possessions a Seabright singles bowl, won in 1923; and Jim Auchincloss nursemaid to the Seabright turf, who has been a regular fixture until recently, when his increasing duties as a governor of the New York Stock Exchange has forced him to turn over some of his duties to the others of the officials.

One of the best anecdotes of Auchincloss relates that one spring, with the exchange going through a particular lively period, he, with his faithful satellite, James Murphy, groundskeeper, was discovered at four o'clock in the morning, busy watering the turf after a prolonged drought, so that no harm would come by its being watered while the sun was on it.

The air of uncertainty that hung over this years probable semifinalists cleared considerably yesterday, as the second rounds were played in the singles, when Frank A. Parker, R. Berkeley Bell, and Gregory S. Mangin filed into their places with ease in the first three quarters of the men's singles, all three displaying high class tennis, but without undue effort, and all three winning in straight sets; while Mrs. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, and Miss Carolyn Babcock won with equal ease in the ladies' singles. Only in the case of the Bostonian is there any doubt, as her next opponent is Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, who is still showing the brilliant performance which gave her victory at Longwood.

The fourth quarter of the men's singles and the second quarter of the ladies' event is more in doubt, as in these sections several upsets have developed which may cause changes.

Two More Surprises

Two more of these surprise results, in addition to four on Monday, caused uncertainty yesterday. In the morning, Miss Gracyn Wheeler, the Californian, eliminated Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, in brilliant style, 6—2, 6—4, while in the same quarter, Miss Eunice Dean, the conqueror of Baroness Levi on Monday, was defeated by the former Boston player, now Mrs. Harry C. Brunie of New York. This makes Miss Wheeler the favorite to fill the fourth bracket.

Then in the afternoon, Henry M. Culley scored over former national champion, John H. Doeg, after the latter had furnished the fourth upset on Monday, in defeating Robert "Lefty" Bryan, seeded seventh. An even greater surprise resulted when Harold Surface of Kansas City, who scored over John MacDiarmid on Monday, fought through the longest and hardest fought battle of the tournament for more than two hours, and came through victor over the new intercollegiate champion, Wilbur Hess, 13—15, 6—4, 6—2. This will bring him against Wilmer Hines, the Kansas City player, just back from European play, who has had to fight his way here, and this match will settle the fourth bracket.

South Africans Triumph

DUNDEE, Scot., July 24 (Canadian Press)—The touring South Africans decisively defeated Scotland by an innings and 85 runs in the two-day cricket match concluded yesterday. Batting first Monday, the visitors scored 252 runs. Scotland continued from 38 runs for two wickets and could only bring its first innings total to 80 yesterday. Following on, the Scottish eleven was limited to 87 runs in the second innings.

Transient Golfers At Indianapolis For Public Title

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—One hundred and ninety-seven golfers, the kind who play their golf when and where they can find a course—any course, for that matter—will tee off in the 36-hole qualifying round for the fourteenth amateur public links championship at Indianapolis, July 29.

They represent a variety of professions, from artists to sledge-hammer swingers to night-stick-twirling policemen, but they're golfers who scorn their inability to belong to some fashionable club for the love of the game.

The entry list is the second largest in the history of the championship. There were 213 contestants in the 1932 qualifying round.

One of the high spots of this year's championship the four-man team from Honolulu in quest of the Warren G. Harding team trophy championship, won last year at Pittsburgh by the Los Angeles quartet with a record aggregate of 602. The Pacific islanders include Arthur Armstrong, who was beaten in the 36-hole final last year by David A. Mitchell of Indianapolis, in addition to Kammy Lau, Bill Smith and Joe Freitas.

Mitchell will defend the title on the Charles E. Coffin course, well known to him. It is expected that chief opposition will be furnished by Armstrong; Albert E. (Scotty) Campbell, the Seattle youngster who has won the Canadian amateur championship twice, and Carl F. Kauffman of Pittsburgh.

Kauffmann is known as the "Bobby Jones" of public links golf by virtue of winning the championship three years in a row, starting in 1927. He was runner-up in the 1926 tournament. His 6 and 5 defeat in the second round by Lorraine Young of San Antonio, Texas, a year ago was one of the big surprises of the championship.

Another dangerous contestant will be Charlie Ferrara, winner in 1931 and 1933, who was put out in the third round last year by Joe Coria of St. Paul.

Robertson Elected

PHILADELPHIA, July 24 (AP)—The Philadelphia Olympic Association elected Lawson Robertson, University of Pennsylvania and Olympic track and field coach, its president yesterday. The marathon plans a Labor Day marathon and announced that William J. Kelly, winner of the Boston marathon, would compete in the cross-country run from Valley Forge to the Municipal Stadium, a distance of 26 miles 385 yards.

Bermuda Cricketers Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 24 — The visiting Bermuda cricket players defeated a Providence team made up of 15 players here yesterday 143 runs to 58. Pitman of Bermuda was high-scorer for the match with 37 runs while the Rev. Dudley Tyng led the Providence men with only 8.

Two Big League Pennant Races Are Unchanged

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Giants and Cardinals resumed their crucial National League series yesterday, and the Yankees and Tigers opened theirs in the American, but at the end of the day the pennant races in both circuits were just as they had been before game time. The Cardinals won the first half of a doubleheader with the Giants at St. Louis, behind the seven-hit pitching of young Paul Dean, and momentarily took possession of first place in the senior league baseball race. The Giants, however, came back and won the second engagement with Al Smith pitching and are back at the head of the standing this morning. Half a game still separates the two clubs.

When the Giants dropped out of the lead for a while yesterday, it was the first time they had done so since they wrestled it away from Brooklyn on April 27. Also, it was the only occasion this season that the Cardinals have been in front.

For a while yesterday, the Yankees led the Tigers by 1½ games. In the opener of a doubleheader, the New Yorkers defeated Mickey Cochrane's outfit by a 7-to-5 score, mostly through the batting efforts of Lou Gehrig and Frankie Crosetti, who drove in a pair of runs apiece. But the Bengals again reduced that lead to half a game by winning the second contest, 3 to 1, on the excellent pitching of the veteran Vic Sorrell. Two games remain in this series, a single today and another tomorrow.

Situation Is Serious

The Yankee situation is serious. They haven't been weakened to any extent by injuries, yet they have lost a lead that a month ago appeared as safe as the Boulder Dam. They apparently have the strongest pitching staff in the American League, on paper, but any team that drops three games out of four to an eighth-place club at this stage of the race—which the Yanks did to the Browns a few days ago—must have gaping holes somewhere in its defense.

The Tigers came up from nowhere to overhaul the favored Yankees a year ago. Mickey Cochrane took a sixth-place club and with a few additions, made it into a championship team. They said he was "lucky." Perhaps he was, to the extent of going through the season without any damaging injuries to his players. But there must have been more than "luck" to that pack of snarling Tigers, for they are again in a commanding position should the Yankee outfit fall by the wayside.

Tigers Can Hit

Cochrane hasn't the pitching the Yankees have. With nearly half of the season remaining, he has, through necessity, worked Schoolboy Rowe both in starting and relief roles, and unless the young man has an iron arm, it would seem only natural that he may crack under the strain before the race has ended. Tom Bridges is not winning consistently, which is the main reason why Rowe is being overworked. Crowder has pitched several good games, but has passed his peak and cannot stand steady assignments. Auker is not dependable. Sullivan, the rookie, started the season in a sensational manner, but is now in the bull pen.

However, what the Bengals lack in the pitching department, they may make up in batting, for in this respect they hold an advantage over the Yankees, who have failed to live up to their hitting reputation since Babe Ruth left New York. It should be a great two-club battle from now until the finish.

In the National League, the situation is somewhat different, although at the moment the race is even closer than the American.

Last season the Cardinals fought their way to the front late in September, with the help of a disastrous dive on the part of the Giants. There isn't any reason why the Cards can't do it again, but Bill Terry is better equipped to stand off a challenge this season than he was last. The present slump of the Giants can be blamed on injuries to Clydell Castleman and Fred Fitzsimmons, members in good standing of Terry's big five pitching staff. But these two boxmen will be ready to work again soon, and if the Giants can fight off the Cardinals until they do return, everything should be rosy at the Polo Grounds.

The Cardinals have a strange looking club. There is fighting within their ranks. It is no secret that several of Frisch's boys are at swords points. Some have publicly opposed their manager. But when it comes to playing straight baseball and outhustling the next man, that bunch of Cardinals are second to none. They seem able to put on the pressure when pressure is needed and in this respect they have an edge on the Giants. Terry's club, however, is unquestionably the better balanced when at full strength.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 24, 1910

UNOFFICIAL American League averages were released and Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics were at the top in several departments. Strunk was the leading batter with an average of .382. Eddie Collins was tied with Ty Cobb of Detroit for base stealing honors at 43. Mack's three pitching aces were among the leading boxmen. Bender had 14 victories and only 2 defeats, Coombs had won 15 and lost 5, while Plank had 11 and 6.

York Retains Position Leading Cricket Play

LONDON, July 24 (Canadian Press)—York retained its position at the top of the county cricket championship table yesterday despite a first innings defeat at the hands of Nottingham. Each side completed one innings, the Midlanders having a wide margin.

Kent and Middlesex staged a battle royal at Maidstone, the former county finally winning by 5 runs. Middlesex made a game struggle in its second innings.

Lancashire, the champion county, gained an eight-wicket victory over Surrey, while Sussex won by a similar margin from Warwick. Somerset and Worcester did well among the lower-placed clubs, Somerset beating Essex by 105 runs, and Worcester gaining a narrow 30-run victory over Northampton.

Chalking up its ninth victory, Derby smothered Gloucester by 10 wickets, while Glamorgan won the first innings from Hampshire.

Burnt Mills Selected For Practice Grounds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—The success of the junior tournament just concluded at Burnt Mills, where the attendance was far above any such tournament for many years, has brought its selection as the practice home of the British team, which is coming over to compete in the national open championship, and is due to arrive next week.

Word has been received from the British team that they would like their first practice game to be scheduled during the week-end of Aug. 11, but exact plans are being held in abeyance pending their arrival, as to the selection of the players on the opposing teams. It is pretty well settled that their first formal appearance will be in a charity game at the Sands Point Club at Port Washington, about Aug. 25, when they will play the open championship team organized by Devereux Milburn.

Seven or eight teams are expected to play in the open championship, which will be staged at Meadow Brook, Sept. 7 being selected for the opening game. The entries will not close until Aug. 26. It is known that last-year winners, Templeton, will ride with the same lineup: Michael G. Phipps, Winston F. C. Guest, Stewart B. Iglehart and Raymond Guest, and that Aurora, Greentree and the Milburn team, as yet unnamed, will compete, as well as the British team.

British Golfers Sail From England Sept. 14

QUEBEC, July 24 (Canadian Press)—The British Ryder Cup golf team selected to play against the United States at Ridgewood, N. J., Sept. 28 and 29, will sail from Southampton aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Australia on Sept. 14, for Quebec, it was learned yesterday. The British players are expected to get in a few practice rounds here and at Montreal. They will arrive here Sept. 21.

The British team, captained by Charlie Whitcombe, will include Alfred Perry, who recently won the British open championship; Percy Alliss, Richard Burton, J. J. Busson, W. J. Cox, E. W. Jarmon and Alfred Padgham.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	56	39	.589
Toronto	55	45	.550
Buffalo	53	43	.552
Baltimore	54	44	.551
Syracuse	53	47	.530
Newark	46	52	.469
Rochester	40	56	.417
Albany	34	65	.343

Results July 23

Rochester 3, Montreal 2.
Buffalo 8, Toronto 1.
Two games postponed.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	57	39	.594
Indianapolis	54	39	.581
Columbus	52	42	.553
Kansas City	48	42	.533
Milwaukee	47	46	.505
St. Paul	42	46	.477
Toledo	39	50	.438
Louisville	29	64	.312

Results July 23

Louisville 9, Columbus 8.
Indianapolis 7, Toledo 1.
Kansas City 6, St. Paul 4.
Milwaukee 10, Minneapolis 3.

Lill-Singva Takes Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., July 24 — The Lill-Singva, Swedish challenger for the President Franklin D. Roosevelt Trophy, enters the third and final race today off this port with a lead of 1¼ points over Bacardi and 2½ points over Fleetwing. The Lill-Singva won the second race of the series yesterday, covering the 16¼-mile triangular course in 7m. 42s., less time than it took Paul Dean's Fleetwood, which finished second.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

American Women and 1936 Olympic Swimming

WHEN the Olympic Games of 1932 took place at Los Angeles, Calif., the American women swimmers made a very impressive showing. In the seven contests in which they participated they won four of the swimming races and both of the diving events. The only race in which they failed to take a first was the 200-meter breaststroke, an event in which they failed to finish among the first three place winners. Helene E. Madison, Eleanor Holm, Georgiana Coleman and Dorothy Poynton were the individual stars, and their performances gave Uncle Sam the team championship in that section of the games.

Wide World
Katherine Rawls

Now for 1936

Next year will find the American women swimmers in Berlin trying to retain the team championship for the United States, as well as capture individual medals and laurel wreaths for themselves. Whether they will be able to do as well as their predecessors did is a question which will not be answered until the meet is over, although some line was obtained on what they may do at the annual United States championships at Manhattan Beach last week. These events gave an inkling as to who will be the leading candidates at the trials next year and what may be expected of them.

Must Replace Miss Madison

Just now it looks as if the hardest task would be replacing Miss Madison, as the Washington A. C. girl took the 100-meter and 400-meter freestyle events in fast time, and then helped Uncle Sam win the 400-meter relay. In fact, the Manhattan Beach championships showed that our best 100-meter candidates will have to show considerable improvement to come up to Miss Madison's standard, and, judging from reports coming from Europe, it is going to take record time to win the event. The same goes for the back and breaststroke events, although it is expected that Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett and Elizabeth Kompa may look out for the backstroke event, and if Katherine Rawls confines her competition to the breaststroke, she may be able to break into the place winners in that event.

Divers Look Good

In 1932, Uncle Sam won every place in the two diving events, and it looks as if he would have little difficulty in taking both of the events again, although he may not clean up in both. One of the features of the women's United States championships was the diving of little Mary Hoerger. The 11-year-old miss from Florida scored 128.59 points, and by next year she should be the leading candidate for the title won by Georgiana Coleman in 1932. Mrs. Dorothy Poynton Hill, who won the Olympic high dive of 1932, showed by taking that title at Manhattan Beach that she is still able to give a championship exhibition in that event, and is a promising candidate to retain the Olympic title in 1936. The women swimmers of the world are sure to put up a great battle next summer, and those of the United States will be in the thickest of the competition, determined to retain the titles they won in 1932.

Sporting Around the Hub

Nine Juniors Break 80 at Cohasset

JUNIOR golfers in Massachusetts are juniors only in age. In the qualifying medal round yesterday at Cohasset nine of the field of more than 100 youngsters within the ages of 14 and 18 broke 80. Gerald Anderson, a sophomore at Holy Cross and caddy champion two years running, was medalist with a 76. Eighty-three and under qualified, although four who scored 83 were eliminated in the playoff.

Some of the field of pre-tournament favorites found the going too strong and were outside the qualifiers when the last score was posted. Nine players took part in the playoff and three extra holes were necessary to determine the five to place. The most unusual occurrence featured Joseph Burgess of Wildwood who scored a hole in one at the 135-yard second, but his card of 92 was out of the running.

♣ ♣ ♣

Amateur Course Record—Lew Grimball was "hot" yesterday in golf as well as from warm weather since he toured Belmont Spring with a card of 68 which is an amateur record for the par 73 course. Bert Nicholl, club professional, has tallied a 67, but Grimball's feat heads all previous amateur attempts. He had two birdies, an eagle and was over par only once.

♣ ♣ ♣

Single Game at Fenway—The Red Sox play a single game with the St. Louis Browns tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park, starting at 3 o'clock. Tomorrow is Ladies' Day for this week, because Friday is an open date in Boston baseball.

♣ ♣ ♣

Canoe Regatta Plans—Plans are complete and the entry list has been closed for the fourth regatta of the New England Canoe Racing Association, Inc., to be held at Oldham Pond, Pembroke, Sunday afternoon, starting at 1 o'clock, at the Brown Betty bathing beach. There will be junior and senior events, with contests for experienced and novice men and women canoeists. More than 40 contestants will take part in the program, which will include 19 events.

♣ ♣ ♣

New Hampshire Tennis—Arthur Huntley of Fall River and Ed Morgan of Sugar Hill, N. H., are the junior singles finalists in the New Hampshire state junior championship now being conducted at Crawford Notch.

♣ ♣ ♣

Miss Didrikson Again—Gene Sarazen and Milred Babe Didrikson continued their successful tour of exhibition golf matches with a victory yesterday over Dick Baxter, Taconic professional, and Dick Danaher, North Adams pro, 2 and 1, over the North Adams Country Club course. Sarazen carded a 66, the opposing pair scored 69s, and Miss Didrikson took a 73. Her 36 for the first round was the best ever made on the course by a woman golfer.

♣ ♣ ♣

Yacht Sailing Exhibition—Yachtsmen who viewed Erik Nilsson handle his Lill-Singva, a Thirty Square meter sloop, to outclass the field over the 16¼-mile triangle off Marion, yesterday, by a margin of 7m. 42s. were treated to a real sailing exhibition. The Lill-Singva now leads in point total in the President Roosevelt Bowl series.

♣ ♣ ♣

South Shore Tennis—The women's South Shore tennis championship and men's invitation tournament are due to start at the Cohasset Country Club Monday. Entries close on Friday with Eddie Thompson, tennis professional at the Club, who will receive entries by telephone at Cohasset 0210. Mixed doubles are also planned.

♣ ♣ ♣

Loses at Seabright—Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, who is seeded second to Helen Hull Jacobs among United States women tennis players, was eliminated from the Seabright tournament this morning, according to an Associated Press report, by Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn of Philadelphia, wife of the United States Davis Cup doubles player, 6—3, 6—2. It was a quarterfinal-round match.

Where to Dine

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Terre Haute Strike Called Off But City Is Still Under Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 24—"Labor's holiday," which resulted in a general strike that tied up the business life of Terre Haute for two days, followed a three-month's strike of employees of the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Company and a period of unrest and walkouts in two other industries.

Union officials abruptly ended the general strike last night, though outbreaks of violence continued. The city remains under martial law.

Preceding the enameling company's walkout of March 23 by a week, the garment workers at the Stahl Urban factory struck for recognition of their union and a closed shop. Before their strike was settled, the workers at the new Terre Haute House, the city's biggest hotel, staged a walkout.

Settled by Mediation

Labor conciliators with union officials and representatives of the Stahl Urban Company and the Terre Haute House effected a settlement of their strikes.

Girl workers of the Stahl Urban Company declared that the strike came preceding the "end of NRA" fearing the return to longer hours and lowered pay.

The strike at the enameling company came before either of the other two strikes were settled. It continued after their settlement. As it dragged on, leaving 600 men out of work, city officials and a committee selected from the industrial expansion committee of the Chamber of Commerce tried to effect a settlement of the strike but failed.

Mayor's Efforts Failed

Mayor Sam Beecher grew up in the part of the city where workers of the enameling company live. He met with both the workers and the owners of the plant, but failed to bring them together.

The union wanted a closed shop and the officials of the company, an open shop. Cause for their difference was the older employees of the company, who had not joined the union.

Pickets at the plant maintained a peaceful guard of the plant and protested the placing of police guards, going back into the history of the industry, which they termed "has never been civic minded enough to consent to being included in the limits of the city and pay taxes as such to carry on their part of pay for the city police and fire protection given the industry."

Revived Old Tax Fight

This brought back the battle staged by Ora Davis, a Republican mayor ten years before to force all industries exempted from city taxes to pay these taxes. Former city councils had layed out exempted industrial districts for these industries more than 25 years ago.

The Davis fight, which was bitter, came in prosperity times. His successor, Wood Posey, left the question closed.

A Republican city administration and a Democratic county one, represented by Sheriff Baker and County Prosecutor Ray Kearns had not worked in perfect harmony since they took office in January, 1934.

Favoritism Is Charged

The cry of political favoritism toward the company came often during the strike period. It grew louder when a group of men on one night late in June made an attack on the plant, into which the company had placed guards.

Close to $10,000 worth of damage was done. Pickets said they did not recognize the men in the crowd. Sheriff Baker told a citizens' group at a meeting called to end vandalism" that he and his men could not find one person who recognized one in the group that wrecked the plant.

The July 1 meeting of citizens brought a protest from the enameling union and T. N. Taylor, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. They issued a statement terminating relations with the "peace committee."

Armed Guards Resented

The bringing in from out of town of armed guards Friday and Saturday last week brought the threat of a "labor holiday" from 48 crafts and unions. Their statement published in Terre Haute papers Saturday said that unless the armed guards were out of the plant by 1 a. m. Monday, July 22 the holiday would be called. Meanwhile literally thousands of persons milled about the enameling company plant. The cry of politics in the matter grew louder.

Practically all the city police force was on guard at the plant against what they termed an attempt for outside sympathizers. Pickets at the plant and union officials declared they would give the guards inside the plant protection while being taken from it if the city and county were unable to do so.

Politics Blamed

The "labor holiday" brought Representative Virginia Jenckes (D) of Indiana, who refused to take orders from the county organization "read out of the Democratic organization at a love feast" into the picture. Mrs. Jenckes asked that a federal conciliator be sent to Terre Haute.

Charles L. Richardson, the federal conciliator, came to the city by plane. The city is still without bus or taxi, truck or service by any of the striking unions. Stores reopened yesterday. Feeling still runs high.

Politicans are figuratively scratching their heads and wondering if the affair couldn't have been ended long before if there had been a city and county administration of the same instead of opposite political parties, to have worked together instead of at loggerheads.

Smoother Miles Ahead for Chicago Cyclists

The Short and the Long Distance of Cycling

Upper—Girls on Way to World's Fair Administration Building to Present Petitions for Special Bicycle Paths. Lower—George W. Folkland, Champion Bike Tourist, Who Recently Pedaled All the Way From San Francisco to Chicago

Shipyard Strikers Trample Court Restraining Order

CAMDEN, N. J., July 24 (AP)—Copies of a court order calling on strike leaders to show cause why an injunction should not be issued against them were stamped on today in the picket lines around the New York Shipbuilding Company yards.

While their wives, families and followers cheered them on, a union official and three members of the strikers' negotiating committee refused service of the papers. The injunction was sought last night by company officials as an aid to reopening the plant after a 10-week strike.

A new plan for settling the strike—started May 11 in demand for a more liberal contract, including wage increases—was promised meanwhile by Mayor Frederick von Nieda. He said he would announce details today.

Wool Men Say Demands Of Union Not Accepted

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, yesterday called "absolutely without foundation" statements attributed to the United Textile Union to the effect that 60 per cent of wool and worsted mills have agreed to union demands.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Besse said, "less than 60 per cent of the mills have even received the demands referred to."

He said there was no basis of fact in the union statement that mills have agreed to a decrease in the work load.

Hosiery Union Passes Contract Job to Board

PHILADELPHIA, July 24 (AP)—The American Federation of Hosiery Workers was ready to adjourn its twenty-fourth annual convention today after tossing to its executive board the task of negotiating a new contract for 45,000 workers after Sept. 1.

For seven days the convention wrestled for its own solution of the problem. It went on record for a 30-hour week at 40-hour pay, but opposed a general strike to force the issue and rejected a 35-hour week plan. Finally, worn and weary, the delegates last night voted the 15 executive board members power to bargain for the federation.

Four Months' Agreement Reached by Silk Workers

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—The Throwsters Research Institute today announced the "complete success" of a four-month agreement in the trade which makes silk and rayon yarns for the weaving and knitting trades.

The pact assures the 40-hour work week and a $13 a week minimum wage for productive workers, learners excepted.

Mills Reopen Under Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 24—With steel-helmeted national guardsmen patrolling the plant, Pelzer mills, at Pelzer, S. C., scene of labor difficulties, reopened after negotiations of United Textile Workers' representatives with the mill management had collapsed the day before.

Kee-Too-Wah Cherokees Seek Tribal Separation

MUSKOGEE, Okla., July 24 (AP)—The Kee-Too-Wahs, tribal clan of the Cherokee Indians, want to live up to their boasts that they are the "oldest Communists in the world."

To the "little gray man," they have sent a petition for an organization as an entity within the fastness of the Cookson Hills in Eastern Oklahoma. The "little gray man" is John Collier, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Other Oklahoma Indians have rejected Commissioner Collier's plan for the formation of reservations, as "communization." The Kee-Too-Wahs, who say they are the poorest, but the proudest, of the five civilized tribes, grunt scornfully at the term.

"We are not afraid of a word," said John Red Bird Smith, eldest son of a distinguished Kee-Too-Wah leader. "We want to live our own life—let white man alone."

The Kee-Too-Wahs annually gather for a 24-hour ritual around their seven sacred fires, to pay tribute to Sequoyah, inventor of the Cherokee alphabet. Their ancestors marched from the southeastern part of the United States into this section in 1838. They guard the seven fires, which never have been allowed to go out.

Safe Cycle Paths Demanded As Pedaling Revival Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — So many bicycle riders have joined the pedaling army that they are now petitioning cities to give them safe paths where they can ride in peace from the interference of motorists, according to reports of the League of American Wheelmen, a national organization started back in 1880.

In pleading for safe cycle paths or parts of boulevards the revived cycle clubs are really asking for something which they originally worked for and then abandoned. The League of American Wheelmen, it is claimed, was the first organization to campaign for good roads. Then when the automobile came along interest in bicycles was diverted to the four-wheeled vehicle and good pavements were taken over entirely by motorists.

Get Recognition

Now cities are beginning to recognize the growing bands of cyclists and are scarmbling around to find paths or special zones on the city boulevard just for the pedalists, according to H. P. John Hansen, Chicago secretary for the League. In Detroit, he said, a white mark is painted along Woodward Boulevard leaving a strip of pavement for the cyclists.

In Chicago, recently, the wheelmen placed more than 100,000 signatures of petitioners for cycling paths before the park board and the Forest Preserves officials. Action on the petitions is expected soon, for it is learned that the Forest Preserves officials are very much in favor of giving the cyclists an exclusive place in these woods which skirt the city.

About 40 miles of hiking trails in the forest preserves could be cheaply and quickly converted into cycle paths with cinders and steam rolling, Mr. Hansen said. Altogether it is probable that nearly 100 miles of paths could be given to the cyclists.

The move toward cycle paths in Chicago began in the summer of 1933 when some 18,000 riders turned out on their bicycles on Bicycle Day at the World's Fair. Now there are eight bicycle clubs and hundreds of people "unattached" who are taking to this kind of exercise. Renting bicycles, too, has become quite a hobby in Chicago. About 100 concerns in different parts of the city have a supply of wheels which they rent to their patrons by the hour. These are doing a very good business, it is learned.

Organized in 1879

Chicago's first bicycle club was organized in 1879, and in 1882, the League of American Wheelmen held its annual meeting here when 300 members came from all parts of the country and rode their bicycles in a big parade with thousands of people standing on the side line. By the middle of the '90's more than 100 clubs had sprung up with about 10,000 members, it is learned from old records. By that time pneumatic tires had become common.

The League of American Wheelmen, in the early days, campaigned for cycle paths and got them. It laid the pattern for present automobile clubs and associations, Mr. Hansen said, promoted the cause of good roads, ran touring bureaus for far wandering wheelmen, and put out road maps.

Women have the bicycle to thank for their emancipation from long skirts of the Victorian age, a freedom which paved the way for their participation in tennis, golf, swimming and other outdoor sports, the American wheelmen believe. Today hundreds of city men and women of all types — school teacher and banker, office clerk and businessman—are taking to the two-wheeled bikes swinging through the parks for recreation after the day's work.

Army of Transients Help California To Avert Forest Fires

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 23—The threat of brush and forest fires, always one of California's problems during the dry season, will be fought this summer by an army of transients quartered in federal relief camps. Residents of the state also are available for such emergencies.

At the labor relief camps in forest and mountain areas, in which thousands of men and boys are being maintained by the government until they can return to normal occupations, fire suppression crews composed of volunteers have been formed to give California a first-line of immediate defense to combat any outbreak of brush and forest flames.

Prevention work in the form of building firebreaks and roads, the clearing of undergrowth, and much other labor already has been accomplished. These projects have been completed largely by the non-resident jobless who are working in the relief camps for their keep.

Both fire prevention and fire suppression work have been organized under the direction of county, state, and federal forestry departments. With such skilled supervision, officials say that the inroads of seasonal blazes upon California's valuable timber and watershed lands may well be curtailed this year.

Twenty Million to Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Federal Government has poured $20,653,446 into Virginia through the channels of the Virginia emergency relief administration during the two-year period from June 1, 1933, to May 31, 1935. These figures were taken from the May report of William A. Smith, VERA director, just released here.

Mexico's Population Estimated at 17,813,870

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The population of Mexico according to the latest estimate of the National Statistical Bureau is 17,813,870. The most populous states are Vera Cruz, with 1,482,114 inhabitants, and Jalisco (containing Guadalajara), with 1,350,291. The capital, being in the federal district, is not included in the state figures. The date for the estimate is June 30, 1933.

WPA Looked To for Financing Airport on Chicago Lake Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 24—The attempt to secure an island airport in Lake Michigan off the fringe of Chicago's downtown business district has scaled its first hurdle, now that permissive bills have become law in Illinois.

The legislation came in spite of the fact that a committee appointed by Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes had advised a few weeks ago against a Chicago airport in the lake. The city of Chicago, through its Mayor, Edward J. Kelly, had petitioned for a loan and grant of $8,600,000, the estimated cost of the airport, from federal funds. The Ickes committee report was the answer. It held that an airport would commercialize the lake front.

Legislature Favorable

Nevertheless, with the encouragement of the Illinois Legislature, the backers of the airport plan are now urging new steps toward financing the project through the Works Progress Administration, a new application to PWA, or through some other federal agency. The lake airport, which its sponsors say will bring fliers and their passengers almost to Chicago's front door, instead of leaving them 10 miles out of the city, is supported by the Chicago Plan Commission, the Chicago City Council, state legislators, the Chicago Aero Commission and similar groups.

Aviation Center

Chicago could easily be the hub of aviation travel on the North American continent if the new airport project can be consummated, according to the Chicago Plan Commission, which started the airport plans about 12 years ago. They envisage aviators swooping down out of the blue and landing people within 15 minutes of the business district, instead of at the present rather remote airport.

The proposed island airport, according to the commission's drawings, would comprise about 200 acres in the shape of a triangle, spread out on made land beyond the present site of Northerly Island, a part of the Century of Progress grounds. The point of the triangle would push its nose far out into the lake, while the base would lie parallel with the shore line. The boulevard leading to the island would correspond to the line by which World's Fair patrons tramped from the Hall of Science eastward to Northerly Island.

Commission Looks for Funds

The two bills which passed the last legislative session made it possible for Chicago to go forward with its plans. The next step is to get funds to finance the project, according to Eugene S. Taylor, manager of the Chicago Plan Commission. It is expected that the Works Progress Administration will be petitioned in the absence of getting any funds from the Public Works Administration.

Ickes Opposes

Reasons why the Ickes committee advised against an airport on the lake front were made public recently in a published report. They are: First, the noise that would disturb people in this section of the city as the result of the aviation traffic; and second, the commercializing of the lake front which, it is declared, such transportation center would involve.

Both of these reasons are inadequate as against the advantages to be derived from an airport which would land people so near the heart of the city, the Chicago Plan Commission maintains.

"Furthermore, the United States Government really has the right to commercialize the Chicago lake front," said Mr. Taylor. "In 1919, when the Government gave its permit for Chicago to build out its lake front and put in newly made land, a clause was put in the permit which states that whenever the area is needed for harbor purposes, these harbors with warehouses, piers and switch tracks to accompany them can be developed."

Post Office Assents

A new airport in the lake would postpone the harbor improvements, it is believed here, and would be an immense addition to the industry and commerce of the city. The Post Office Department in Chicago, which favors the idea, reports it would save about $40,000 a year by it.

An alternative proposal made by the Ickes committee which would involve improving the present municipal airport, reducing the time it would take to get a passenger from the airport to the center of the city, is not favored by the organizations supporting the island port. The alternative proposal would cost in the neighborhood of over $11,000,000 while the water airport could be done for about $8,600,000, Mr. Taylor said.

Mary Pickford To Produce Films As Independent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Miss Mary Pickford, screen actress, is to enter the ranks of independent motion picture producers sometime during the coming year, she announced here recently in conjunction with the annual sales convention of United Artists Corporation.

At the same time, Charles Chaplin, another member of the United Artists' quartet, declared that he will make a talking picture which he will direct but in which he will not appear. Heretofore, Mr. Chaplin has confined his motion picture work to films without talk.

Miss Pickford said that she is negotiating an arrangement to present a series of pictures. In addition, she plans also to star in a minimum of two productions a year.

"My name will not appear as producer of the pictures in which I am the star, according to my present plan," she said. "I shall never again be both producer and star. The responsibility is too great."

For the first time in four years, Mr. Chaplin will be seen this fall in a new production upon which he has been engaged during the last two years. It is described as a dramatic comedy in which the comedian presents a story based upon mass production in an immense factory and its tragic-comic effect upon an individual who is a small cog among a million wheels.

Besides Miss Pickford and Mr. Chaplin, four other producers contribute to the 1935-36 program of motion pictures to be released by United States, Al Lichtman, president of the company, announced. They are: Samuel Goldwyn, David O. Selznick, Alexander Korda, Reliance Pictures, and Darryl Zanuck. Walt Disney has scheduled 18 Mickey Mouse and Silly Symphony productions, all in color, for release.

United Artists will spend $14,500,000 upon the schedule of 24 productions, Mr. Lichtman said. In addition, $2,500,000 will be spent for advertising.

St. Louis Museum Gets 12th Century Window

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A stained glass window dating back to the end of the twelfth century has been purchased for $11,000 by the City Art Museum from the Brummer Gallery, Inc., New York. The window comes from the vicinity of La Fleche, France, a district noted for its rich heritage of glass.

Little of this glass has survived to the present day, even in the larger churches. Still less has come into the hands of private collectors and museums.

Led 1000 Concerts

The famous Goldman Band just has played its 1000th concert in New York. Edwin Franko Goldman, its conductor, never has missed a concert in all that time.

Ten Guesses (44)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; Cincinnati has approximately 470,000, and Indianapolis has 385,000.
2—Yes.
3—Yes; he was elected Vice-President in 1900, and succeeded to the Presidency on the assassination of McKinley, in 1901. He was elected President in 1904.
4—Yes.
5—No; by M. Thimonnier, a Frenchman, in 1830.
6—Yes; they are more efficient and save room.
7—Yes.
8—Yes.
9—Yes.
10—No; the phrase "in a row" is unnecessary (redundant).

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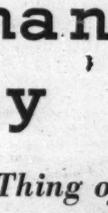
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Women's Activities
In Wednesday and Friday Page

When the Commuter Changes to Country Clothes

Fashions—Foods
In Wednesday and Friday Page

Multipurpose Outfits for Men

Variety With Casual Air of Easy Comfort

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

MULTIPURPOSE outfits, so long enjoyed by women, have made their appearance in the ranks of men's more standardized wardrobes. Their particular bright exponents are sports coats, for by their aid the dignified suit that gives to the office its proper atmosphere, may quickly be transformed into country regalia. Slacks—which have supplanted knickers this season—are collaborators with sports coats in making the life of the commuter and vacationist easy.

The man who leaves the town-end of a railroad terminal looking very smart and important, when he arrives at the rural terminus is ready to relax gracefully and become part of the bucolic scene. Hanging in the closet of his room, which overlooks so delightfully the gardens and orchards, should be a number of coats, unmatched to anything he possesses. The gamut of their materials is extensive. For brisk climates and breezy porches of an evening, Harris tweeds and lightweight wools in rather loud overplaids are excellent. Flannel, cashmere, gabardine, shantung, and linen are all popular fabrics for balmier weather; and for very informal use, seersucker is acceptable. Such a coat has only to be slipped on as an adjunct of the business trousers, and the commuter is assimilated to the picture. (Two-trouser suits, be it added, are a wise purchase when the other garments are subjected to this double service.) The coats are made both with plain and sports backs. In the case of the former the Rogers Peet Company inserts side vents that give freedom of action almost equal to that furnished by the pleated backs of the sports type.

But perhaps it is not the casual coat so much as the roomy slacks with their pleated fronts and air of yearning for activity, which make the first appeal to the commuter. In that case, he can retain the jacket of his business suit and seek instead a different pair of trousers, de-formalized for the rural landscape, in which to clothe his athletic stride to the Country Club. With it he may wear a coconut straw hat woven in Nassau and trimmed with a draped band of native hand-blocked fabric.

Progressive Informality

Slacks this summer are lords of the porch, the lawn, the motorcar, the beach, the links, the court, and the boat. Flannel ones are the smartest and they may be gray, tan, taupe, brown or white, and solid-toned, or, better still, patterned with stripes or checks. For tennis, however, they must be white and plain, if flannel is used at all. Duck is a more economical material and in excellent style in white for tennis and in white or navy for boating.

All sports call for undress shirts. Their materials include fishnet, basket weaves, and "washrag" cottons, all featuring open meshes and color, in plain surfaces, plaids, checks, and two-color checkerboard squares. These and "peasant" shirts of homespun and natural linen crash; a so-called "thirsty" shirt fashioned of a particularly absorbent linen; and Basque shirts with turtle necks combine to create a bright and varied picture. They are comfortable and so designed as to look thoroughly functional. The cords with which many of them lace at the neck contribute to this aspect, for a shirt meant to be buttoned and merely left unbuttoned must always look like a makeshift. Predominating colors are canary-yellow, brown, navy, royal-blue and powder-blue. Some favorite two-color combinations are beetroot and blue; royal-blue and wine; royal-blue and powder-blue, navy and brown; wine and gray; yellow and white.

Wool socks are the most comfortable for hard games, and when woven in horizontal stripes and diamond patterns they add to the strident effects that are good for such wear and which succeed in expressing that release from formulae which typifies wholesome vacation life.

Shoes, Belts and Sweaters

Golf shoes should be rubber-soled and spiked. These are an excellent shoe for hiking also; but for this purpose there is, too, a briar-proof all-brown buckskin with rubber soles but no spikes, well suited also to cruising and deck games. For loafing the feet will find restful a slack shoe built of suède and again soled with rubber; and also a crêpe-soled oxford with elk-finished uppers, which have an inner layer of cork between the rubber innersole and the crêpe, to insulate the foot against heat.

Belts assume importance with coatless costumes and are designed for coolness and gaiety. String and sail-twine in bright colors are favorite knitting and weaving yarns; and blazer-striped ribbons are pleasingly used. Lastex makes the best athletic belt. Brass, chromium-plated, and pearl-finished buckles are seen, and are usually solid plaques adorned with a monogram. Sometimes a zipper clip is used instead of a buckle.

Sweaters are much worn for golf. Sleeveless ones cable-stitched of solid colors are favorites. White is the only decorous sweater color for tennis, but the garment, used chiefly on the side lines between sets, sometimes acquires long sleeves. For boating, motoring and general utility the cardigan is valuable.

The hours of most complete relaxation are perhaps spent on the beach and in the ocean. A swimmer's costume consists primarily of wool or rib-knitted "wickies," a type of trunk that has a lastex-controlled waistrise enabling it to fit securely without binding. When a belt is added it is only for ornament. With this can be worn a shirt or a slim top. Many of the shirts are fashioned of horizontally-striped wool jersey, and others of wool mesh, and they may be worn inside or outside of the trunks. Some tops are so made as to form very brief under-trunks and others are so brief as to be merely attached to the wickies by a zipper at the front. Gabardine trunks with contrasted side stripes may be substituted for the wickies, and one-piece suits of wool or acetate with open backs are neat.

Terry cloth bath robes in white or pastel colors are comfortable for beach lounging and to wear in the car when one undresses at home. One model made with a monk's hood is welcomed by the man who is not a sun worshiper. Cotton slacks pulled on over the swim suit are, of course, smarter in appearance but no more correct.

Beach Shoes

Beach sandals and espadrilles usually have rope soles and canvas or crocheted raffia tops, with open toes, ox heels and ankle straps. For a man who dislikes the feel of sand in a shoe there are soles of rubber, water-proofed felt, and leather, secured on the feet merely by instep and ankle straps. Navy canvas sneakers are a new beach tog.

Kerchiefs in hound's tooth checks and authentic tartans are much knotted and draped around the neck.

"Trooper" hats are seen a good deal, that is, perforated canvas helmets, very cool and protective. And there is a funny little cap called the "grapeskin," because it looks like a grapeskin out of which the pulp of the fruit has been squeezed, that decorates but certainly does not protect the heads that wear it.

The swim is a perfect incentive for the dance some hours later. There seems to be a logic in the sequence, established in human moods.

A correct informal costume is composed of white flannel trousers, a dark blue or solid brown sack coat, either double- or single-breasted; a bow tie; and white buck or white canvas shoes.

The next step in formality leads to the white Palm Beach tuxedo jacket worn with the black Palm Beach trousers and the other appurtenances that were described on this page on Wednesday, July 17.

Benedict Frenkel; Courtesy of International Silk Guild

Left—The Commuting Sportsman Graces the Sidelines With a Shantung Sports Coat Topping His Business Trousers. Center—A Sports Coat of Lightweight Wool in a Hound's-Tooth Check Is Just What the Commuter Needs When He Forgets the City on a Walk Along the Beach. Right—Black Palm Beach Trousers and a White Palm Beach Coat Are the Style for Formal Evening Wear for Men, While Cool Printed Silks With Ruffly Capes Become the Women.

Peach Desserts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Peach time is here, therefore these tasty peach recipes, a little different from the usual dishes, and ones that have met with favor in my family, may be welcome.

Peach Batter Pudding

Cream well
6 tablespoons butter with
½ cup sugar. Add
1 well beaten egg. Sift
2 cups flour,
1 teaspoon salt and
5 teaspoons baking powder. Add to first mixture alternately with
¾ cup milk. Sweeten
2 cups fresh peaches sliced with
3 tablespoons sugar and
½ teaspoon almond flavoring. Place peaches in a buttered, oblong pan. Pour the batter over the peaches. Bake in a 350° F. oven for ½ an hour. Serve hot, with fresh cream.

Peach Souffle

Cook
1 pound peaches with a little water, to obtain 1 cup of peach juice and 1 cup of pulp.
Mix well
⅓ cup sugar
¼ cup tapioca, quick cooking kind
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup peach juice.
Cook at low heat until tapioca is clear. Remove from fire and cool slightly. Add
1 cup peach pulp. Add, by folding in gently,
4 egg whites beaten stiff and sweetened with 3 tablespoons sugar. Add either ¼ teaspoon lemon or
¼ teaspoon almond flavoring. Pour into a greased dish and bake for 45 minutes. Serves four.

Peach Frappé

A splendid dessert for a mid-summer day.
Dissolve
1½ teaspoons gelatin in
1 teaspoon cold water. Add
1 tablespoon hot water. Mix
½ cup unsweetened peach pulp with
½ cup sugar. Add
3 tablespoons lemon juice. Add gelatin mixture. Freeze to a mush. Fold in 2 egg whites beaten stiff, and slightly sweetened. Freeze until firm. Garnish with sliced fresh peaches.

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Spinach Salad Garnished With Stuffed Eggs

Green Vegetables for Green Salads

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most housewives welcome salad recipes that appeal to the men of the house. Here are two favorites in my household:

French Herb Salad

Soak the following ingredients for
1 hour in ⅓ cup vinegar:
1 teaspoon onion
1 teaspoon parsley
1 teaspoon green pepper, chopped
1 teaspoon chives chopped
1 teaspoon estragon (if available)
1 teaspoon bay leaves
1 teaspoon water cress, chopped.
After it has finished soaking, strain. Add salt, pepper and paprika to taste. Arrange on lettuce leaves, crisp and dry. Pour French dressing over. Toss lightly until well covered. Serve plain, or garnished with sliced tomato.

Spinach Salad

Spinach is not used as much for green salads as it was years ago. It is, however, very adaptable for salad usage.

Gather about 1 quart of the small fresh leaves from the center of the plant. Clean well, and toss over it some French dressing. Chop together a little onion, a bit of mint and some parsley, and add this to the salad. This is a most refreshing dish on a hot summer day.

Celery Remoulade

An unusual dressing for the summer salad is made as follows: Cut the white section of celery into small squares. Add
¼ cup chopped chives
½ cup onion, grated
Sprig of parsley finely chopped.
Mash all to a pulp. Add
1 tablespoon powdered mustard. Beat in sufficient oil until a sauce of moderate consistency is formed. Then add
Vinegar,
Salt and
Pepper to taste.

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Favorite Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I am sending these three recipes which are great favorites in our family.

Cardinal Salad

Dissolve
1 package of lemon gelatin in cup of warm water, Add
¾ cup beet juice
3 tablespoons vinegar
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons scraped onion
1 tablespoon prepared horse-radish.
Then chill, when slightly thickened fold in
¾ cup diced celery
¾ cup diced cooked beets. Turn into individual molds and chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce leaves, garnish with mayonnaise. Serves six.

Lemon Cake Pudding

Mix together
1 cup sugar
¼ cup flour
¼ teaspoon salt. Add
2 egg yolks, well beaten
¼ cup lemon juice
Grated rind of whole lemon, and
1 cup milk. Fold in
Beaten egg whites. Bake in shallow dish in pan of water 30 minutes in moderate oven. Serves five.

Macaroni Loaf

Boil
1½ cups elbow macaroni about 9 minutes. Heat
1 cup milk
4 tablespoons butter, pour over
3 beaten egg yolks. Add to above mixture
1 cup grated cheese
⅔ cup bread crumbs
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 tablespoon chopped pimento
1 teaspoon chopped onion
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper, fold in beaten egg whites, put in bread pan and bake one hour in pan of water in moderate oven, about 325° F. Serve with mushroom or tomato sauce.

This loaf serves 8 people, takes the place of meat and warms over well.

What three dishes are favorites in your family? Why not take a family vote and send us the results—the recipes—for printing in this column? Only please have pity on your editor and write the recipes in our form and on only one side of the paper. And also, although we print only initials and state, be sure to include your name and address for our files.

Laundry Ensembles

Now that colored handkerchiefs and colored socks match up with each child's dress I see that such articles as go together are assembled when I put away my ironing. By slipping the plaid handkerchief in the pocket of the plaid dress, and the red socks to be worn with this outfit clipped with a clothespin to the hem of the dress when it is hung in the child's closet, it is an easy matter for the child to get ready for school all by herself.

Mrs. M. C. R.

Paging the Home Dressmaker

Back-to-School Outfits Now Call for Her Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

MOTHERS and daughters who enjoy sewing together are putting some of their late summer leisure to good advantage just now in making the first supply of school-going clothes. In families where it is the regular custom to do such sewing at home, its advantages cannot be entirely estimated in the saving of mere dollars and cents, as there is so much practical information now being disseminated for the benefit of the home dressmaker, that the actual work involved is decreasing, while pleasurable interest in home sewing is noticeably on the increase. One of the many good results of this home work is that children are unconsciously trained in the selection of clothes appropriate for whatever the occasion may be, and are more keenly observant of the simple, well made garments in the children's departments of the shops specializing at this season in "Back-to-School" outfits.

Blouses and Skirts

The first important item on the late summer sewing list is likely to include separate blouses, skirts and such accessories as are easily adjustable and suitable for school wear. This does not mean that a blouse cannot have its matching skirt, giving the effect of a one-piece shirtwaist dress, but the thrifty home dressmaker realizes the economy of separate units that can be worn interchangeably, and is usually glad to undertake the extra work that this two-piece dress involves, both in the cutting and making, as compared with a one-piece frock, unseamed at waistline, and which is likely to shift itself to whatever placement of belt its wearer happens to choose. Made in two parts, the waist may be worn as a tuck-in or an overblouse, and, by having an extra peplum that slips under the belt when the blouse is used as a tuck-in, a still further variation is possible. This detachable peplum is often made with curved, cutaway fronts in jacket outline, somewhat longer in the back, and worn with a wide patent leather belt.

A mother with two daughters between the ages of nine and fourteen advises at least three blouses to each skirt for autumn school wear, the skirts being of any of the favorite cotton fabrics suited to this purpose, such as broadcloth, poplin and the like, as well as one or two of the novelty weaves such as honeycomb and hopsacking which come in color combinations sure to attract the young girl. One blouse matches the skirt and is suited to cool days, with contrasting collar, belt and buttons as the only trimming. Another, for warmer days, is a thinner cotton, of light background with an all-over design matching the color of the skirt, which, in this case, is a monotone. A third blouse, for wear with a varicolored cotton skirt, matches the lightest shade in the skirt, with yoke, sleeves and loosely folded ascot neckscarf of the skirt fabric. This mother claims that her girls are of an age when they should take an active interest in their clothes, give necessary time to putting them on carefully, and have a pardonable pride in appearing neatly and becomingly dressed at all times.

Children should not become accustomed to the wearing of one color to the exclusion of others, as is apt to be the case if their clothes are remodeled ones previously belonging to an older person. A bright color can usually be introduced by way of contrast, and even a gay leather belt, buckle and buttons from a ten-cent store will work wonders with an otherwise somber dress. Just at this season, with forests and gardens changing their colorings, the autumn schoolgirl's clothes should reflect some of this beauty. One of the prettiest of colorful materials is a novelty cotton suiting, with gay Roman stripes in a fancy, looped weave, on a background of navy, green or brown. Such a fabric can be worn late in the season as its peculiar weave and finish suggests wool rather than cotton. An entire shirtwaist dress of this would be appropriate for fall and would require no trimming, as the stripes used in divergent ways would supply all the variety necessary.

Summer Suitings

Many novel summer suitings, which were expensive at the beginning of the season, are now piled on remnant counters for a fraction of their original price, and are what clerks call a "good buy" not only for present use but for next spring. These wool finished cottons also make good swagger coats for casual wear and are just the thing for the schoolgirl to wear over late summer dresses, when the mornings seem just a bit cool to go without a jacket of some kind.

In making both blouses and skirts what designers term "new front fullness" should not be overlooked. Three box plaits forming a front panel or three side plaits turning toward each other on each side of the front is the most generally accepted method of introducing this new fullness in skirts. A shirtwaist matching such a skirt has similar plaits from neckline to waist, meeting the plaits in the front of the skirt so accurately that the effect will be a one-piece dress, which is, of course, often the case. This new front fullness is a joy to the remodeler, especially when enlargements are necessary, as the plaits conceal much seaming and the released fullness of the plaits can be made to increase hip and bust measurements many inches.

HELENA JUDSON

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A Meadow Excursion

THERE was something about the back of the taxi man's neck that told me he was grinning. And when he pulled out my bags and dropped them on the platform cinders he broke into laughter—"like a baby," you might say; there was no satire in it.

"You're right, I am surprised," I said, paying him. The train we had hurried to catch was a freight, and ahead of it the track was of so rusty and irregular a description as to suggest it was never used. Flowers grew between the ties, with the dew sparkling in them. However, somebody had pinned a plume of black smoke to the engine's smokestack; it tossed in comical fury, and the little engine had a black-browed air of determination, crouched ready to do or die.

"All aboard for Fairyland," I said. "Is this where I get on?"

"Certainly," said the conductor, who was in overalls. "Let me boost them bags up for you."

* * *

THUS ENCOURAGED I made a leap into the caboose-parlor-and-baggage car, where there were several seats of shiny black leather to choose among, and a coat hanger to put my coat on. It did seem more appropriate to ride in shirt sleeves. There was a rack of lamps over my head, and, at the end of the car, a conical stove, probably bought secondhand from some retired alchemist, with a large legend, "Inspected," chalked on its iron side. Several pairs of trousers swung informally from pants hangers.

"Well, bon voyage," called the taxi man, waving kindly; and, swinging his car around, he whizzed away toward town.

A sweet and crystalline stillness settled over the Wisconsin countryside, broken only by the voices of the train crew. They were mimicking the quail. "Bob White," "Bob White," they whistled, and the quail, in the long grass by the canal, faithfully replied. Then a mourning-dove moaned from a maple bough, the engine ticked, and, brighter than the dew on the wild phlox blossoms, the song of a bobolink came sparkling down from where he rollicked over the wide meadow country.

Land of Liberty! What a jerk! A freight train makes a definite event of starting. I found myself first shot forward on the shiny seat, then crushed back breathless. And immediately the reverberations of this shock gave way to an agonized creaking and stretching noise, as if the caboose-parlor-and-baggage car would elongate a half yard before the wheels on its rear truck consented to turn. But turn they did, and here was the little country station swimming slowly by, like Noah's Ark, painted orange, and the dull daylight eye of a switch lamp; in a moment we were following the river, and so away among the meadows and the flowers.

"Fox River," said the conductor, pointing with his thumb.

* * *

"THANKS," SAID I, glad to be told, for this meadow stream, winding among the flags and the bending grasses, was a thoroughfare when the New World was really new. Joliet and Marquette had paddled that way, and Captain Marryat, and the thousand picturesque figures of fur-trade and frontier days. The red-capped *voyageurs*, with a burst of energy now the Portage was near, had sung "'Roulant Ma Boule" or "Perdriole" more loudly than ever, while Madame Pauquette, at the Portage, erected a pyramid of hard-boiled eggs at each end of her table for the famished travelers. This was the link, in the days of New France, between Quebec and Louisiana. And in the early American days the Indians were drawn from their wigwams by an inexplicable music; pressing their faces to the window of the White Father's house they saw the fingers of their White Mother doing magic down the keyboard of a square piano. Up this same river that piano was brought; it was a heroic enterprise. Here was the old Agency House now, still asleep under the elms that the White Mother from New England planted so many years ago.

But the wigwams have gone from the Portage, and the canoes from the river; not a stick remains of the fort that young Jeff Davis built in the midst of the Wisconsin meadowlands. Instead, here was an absurd freight train hooting down a crooked track, like some insect impertinently crossing the canvas of a painted scene of history.

"Fox River again," said the conductor, pointing with the other thumb. The willows and tamaracks revolved, and the banks of roses and banks of yarrow. The heucheras lifted their subtle-tinted pagodas above tracts of flaming phlox, buttercups danced, the purple vetches choked the tall meadow grass. And in the distance, like bashful little girls, some hills kept turning their backs toward the passing stranger.

Presently we stopped at a village to unload a shipment of pheasants' eggs. The village had not yet rubbed the sleep from its eyes, but the spiderwort, jaunty in the early sun, turned the grassland to seas of cobalt.

* * *

"HANDSOME BIRDS, THEM, and very good eating," said the conductor as a tribute to the eggs. Then he inquired, "What do you call them blue things, tell me?"

"Spiderwort," I told him.

"Them blue flowers is spiderwort," the conductor bawled to the brakeman, who was shaving.

"Spiderwort, eh?" said the brakeman, rinsing his razor. And leaning out he called to the fireman, "Those blue flowers we were talking about are spiderwort, Bill."

"'Spiderwort'?" Bill repeated, and leaned over to tell the engineer.

The engineer thereupon sounded a melancholy toot on his whistle, as if he had learned all there was to know in that village; the caboose-parlor-and-baggage car protestingly elongated another half yard, and a new Noah's Ark swam slowly by. Here was more spiderwort, and almond-white Canada anemones, and sheaves of meadow rue.

"Fox River flows through that lake," said the conductor, "and we never pass without seein' a heron on the tussock out there; we often speak of it." The brakeman, who had stropped his razor, now put it away, and stooped to take an affectionate look at their bird. "Better sit on the other seat from now on," continued the conductor. "We turn at the junction, and ride the rest of the way tail-end foremost."

Sure enough, this time the car, rather than stretching, seemed palpably to condense to its original length. Hurrah! Here we were, wheeling faster and faster into the green landscape. We seemed to fly. On the still lake and in the glossy oak leaves the sun glittered, and shone on the backs of the drowsy turtles.

"Practical, but not dignified," said the conductor, referring to our reversed mode of procedure. Then changing his tone to the impersonal, as if addressing a multitude of passengers, he intoned, "Montello, Montell-O!" when the spires of that town swung down before us. "Well, here we are," he said, becoming personal again. "Let me boost down them bags."

* * *

THERE WAS ANOTHER Noah's Ark, and a dusty square, with a bandstand settled in the middle of a staring green grass plot. "Good-by!" called the conductor, very friendly. No less friendly, I waved; but there was something about the back of the taxi man's neck that told me he was grinning. And then he broke into an unmistakable chuckle as we drove away.

"Some train service, eh?" he called to me over his shoulder. "And in this day and age!"

GLANVILLE SMITH

Chinese Fragment

(From "Songs of the Lute Player")

STARTLED from my dream by a wandering gust
Of the mountain gale, I heard the waterfall,
And at the beauty of its music, wept.
A heavy mist covered the mountain-sky,
Like the silken gray mist of a mandarin's robe—
The cry of the mountain-birds
Came softly from the young grass.
And then, stepping delicately down the steep path,
Came a young deer, slim and beautiful—
I will tarry here until the white moon
Shines through the pine branches.
Were I but able to follow my own desires,
I would not leave these hills and streams.

—ELEANOR ALLEN, in *Silhouettes*.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Alinari, Florence

PORTRAIT OF A BOHEMIAN KNOWN AS "LA ZINGARELLA" (THE GYPSY), *by Boccaccino*

ART critics and experts have a way of taking works long attributed to one painter and awarding them to another in a manner somewhat disconcerting to the student and the general public. This delightful picture, in the Pitti Palace in Florence, long held as the work of the painter Benvenuto Garofalo, born at Ferrara in 1481, has now been accredited to the Cremonese painter Boccaccino, whose student for a time Garofalo is held to have been.

Since, however, a rose under any other name would smell as sweet, so a picture loses nothing of its inherent beauty because attributed to another hand than that formerly believed. This lovely portrait of the "Zingarella" (Gypsy girl) has lost none of the charm of its closely enfolded oval face with the steady, wide-apart blue eyes, the softly molded features and candid gaze, by being catalogued as the work of the Cremonese Boccaccino instead of the Ferrarese Garofalo.

Boccaccino, Mr. Edmund Gardner in his "Painters of the School of Ferrara" states, was the son of Antonio di Boccaccino, a Cremonese citizen, who worked for the Ferrarese court as embroiderer during the last thirty years of the fifteenth century. Probably born at Ferrara, Mr. Gardner says, his art apprenticeship was served at Venice under either Alvise Vivarini or Cima. In 1497 he became court painter to Ercole I and was ranked high among the artists of his day.

In this picture of the Bohemian "Zingarella" the headdress is blue, striped with gold; the dress pale green, and the cloak red with a dark green lining, which, folded back, makes a rich color contrast between the warm tones of the cloak and the delicate tint of the underdress over rippling gold tresses of hair. The golden note is repeated in the interwoven pattern of the headdress, the border of the robe, and the ornaments on the forehead and at the throat.

Night

Now when the wings of the great fierce hawks are folded
And mankind stumbles to sleep in a darkened house
Out in the wild the white-tailed rabbits run,
In the wood the velvet feet of rabbit and mouse
Are abroad, and the red fox lifts his delicate nose
To scent the cool air. Soft-furred things without number
Are running out in the ruffled fields while the minds
Of men are lost in the shadowy land of slumber,
And the unseen blossoms of plants that flower by night
Open slow buds in the darkness, dewy and still,
And the moon and a few white stars and a yellow planet
Burn in the blue-black sky above the hill.

LEONA AMES HILL

'The Five of Hearts'

GRANTED a year's leave of absence from Harvard following his marriage he [Henry Adams] took his bride abroad and remained a year, on his return moving into the house in Boston at 91 Marlboro Street. In 1877, on Adams's retirement from his double post of professor and editor, he and his wife moved to Washington and settled in "Corcoran's White House, next his own," on Lafayette Square, maintaining also a country home at Beverly, on the Massachusetts coast. In Washington, the Adamses, the John Hays and Clarence King became inseparable, the three men with Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Hay being dubbed "the five of hearts." Mrs. Adams was a woman of rare charm and mind, and her drawing room became the most distinguished *salon* that Washington had ever held. Her influence on her husband's work was felt in many ways. A friend said that she told him that she had once stirred Adams into a spasm of activity by telling him how many candles Bancroft had used while writing before breakfast, and on one of their trips to Europe, gathering material for his historical writing in foreign archives, she would make requests that Adams himself was too shy to bring forward. She is said to have had "charm, intelligence, vivacity, tact, readiness and a keen mind," and to have been a distinguished *raconteur*. She daily read both Greek and Spanish with her husband. Before starting on their first trip to Europe, she had been given such flattering letters of introduction that she felt she could not present them but would read them over before the fire when she wished to cheer herself up. Her dinner table in Washington is reported to have been one of the most delightful to be found anywhere, and a frequenter recalls Adams, who had a keen sense of humor, "in uproarious laughter, waving his napkin up and down, at the stories told him by a clever woman," recounting her experiences on a Pacific Coast ranch.

The same friend speaks of the "singular charm" of the home at Beverly, and of the infectious air of "happiness, congeniality, and comradeship" there. One of Mrs. Adams's nieces wrote that "in the Beverly woods, a footpath, strewn with fragrant pine-needles, and bordered with ferns and lichened rocks, led to the Uncle's and Aunt's summer house. It was like having a private entrance into fairyland, and the Uncle and Aunt kept the keys and arranged the scenery. They had no children of their own, but they loved all young small things, including dogs, and dogs played an important part in their daily lives." The "nieces" recall him spending many hours in his den writing his *History*, clad in "cool white summer clothes—his fine head and thoughtful forehead dominated a small frame; his movements were deliberate—only the scratch of his pen would break the silence of the room until the delicious moment came when he would stop, and turn to them with an irresistibly droll remark." . . .

Out of doors as in, they shared common tastes and both loved horseback riding, which they indulged on the roads through the Beverly woods. They were happy years and marked the beginning of Adams's most serious literary and scholarly work.—JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS, in "Henry Adams." (New York: Boni.)

Not Feasible to Lawyer Charlie

AS I was turning out some shelves in the storeroom the other day, I came across one of my father's farm diaries dated 1906. The principal entries in it were the weekly wages paid to the farm labourers, but it also contained many notes as to cropping, stock, payments for shearing, threshing, and other entries connected with the working of the farm according to the season of the year. . . .

In August I found that Tom Scullard had mowed round one hundred and eighty acres of corn for one penny per acre. In these days it seems a lot to do for fifteen shillings, but I can remember Tom Scullard, and am sure that he would have been mortally offended if any other man had been detailed for the job, as he counted it as one of his privileges.

In the same month there was the curious entry of "Hiling." This referred to stooking the sheaves of corn. I am not quite certain in my mind as to whether it should have been spelt "Aisleing," likening the rows of stooks to the aisles of a church, or whether "Isleing" would have been more correct, as each stook is a separate isle of about ten sheaves. Possibly my father's spelling was entirely phonetic; anyway, it doesn't matter now, and it evidently served the purpose in those days, for I found that in that particular week six men had drawn eighteen shillings each on the "Hiling." Some weeks later I read that the balance coming to the men on the "Hiling" was thirty-six shillings, which was paid to one, Charles Bailey; his faded signature sprawls right across the page.

I can remember him quite well: a short, thickset peasant, with a hatchet face. He was called Lawyer Charlie by his mates, as he always had charge of the financial side of their collective jobs. When the price of a piece of hoeing had to be settled, he was always the spokesman, and his great word in these discussions was "feasible." Apparently to single turnips at six shillings per acre was feasible, but the suggestion to do mangolds at anything less than seven shillings per acre always brought the retort: "No, zur, bain't feasible." . . .

On looking through the list of names I found that quite a large proportion were not entered by their correct names, but by nicknames. "Shiner" was one; his name was Frederick Strong. How or why he shone I cannot remember, but in that year he appears to have received a regular weekly wage of thirteen shillings plus his cottage, so he must have been a stockman of sorts.

Dick Turpin was another name on the payroll. This was a Thomas Trowbridge, who used to sing a song about Dick Turpin at the harvest suppers in the big barn.—A. G. STREET, in "Farmer's Glory." (London: Faber & Faber.)

The Universal Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON Christmas Day a message was broadcast from a king to his Empire in terms of intimate concern for the unity and welfare of his people in every part of the globe. The simile employed in the message was that of a great family, whose common interest should unite all peoples. This message ended by invoking the blessing of God, "the Father . . . of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named" (Ephesians 3:14, 15). These words presaged a far deeper signification, namely, the family of God. Coincident with that goal lies the demonstration of the true brotherhood of man, based upon the understanding of universal Love which is the all-embracing fatherhood of God. Malachi cried (2:10), "Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us?"

Jesus' teaching of man's oneness with the Father was far in advance of any previous doctrine, for he showed to the spiritually receptive the spiritual relationship of man to God, and he repudiated any other relationship. He said (Matthew 23:9), "Call no man your father upon the earth."

In the year 1866 a pure-minded New England woman, Mary Baker Eddy, caught the light of a higher understanding of God than had hitherto been grasped by Christendom. In her clear vision of life as spiritual and not material she realized that since God is Father, this teaching must also include the motherhood of God, the one divine Parent of man; and so in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 16) she gives the spiritual meaning of the Lord's Prayer, which commences: "Our Father which art in heaven, *Our Father-Mother God, all-harmonious.*" From this parentage springs the only veritable family, the sons and daughters of God, included in the generic term "man." Because there is but one Father, as Christ Jesus said, it follows that there can be but one family. In this divine kinship we see one nature, or character, held in the one Love.

The universal truth is dawning on the awakening thought of this age, as the teaching of Christian Science reaches to every corner of the globe. This healing message brings the practical proof of its teaching by doing works similar to those our Master did. He revealed the divine nature of Christ in the words (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one," and he opened the eyes of the blind. He promised that "greater works" should be done by those who believed on him and thus understood the relationship of the son to the Father. His followers, thus enlightened, preached this gospel throughout the land, and to those who had ears to hear came the glorious revelation that man is indeed spiritual, the beloved child of God.

"As many as received him," writes John (1:12, 13), "to them gave he power to become the sons of God, . . . which were born, not . . . of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." This glorious truth, this true thought about man, comes as a cooling stream of pure water to a parched and burning desert. It waters the dry places and causes the desert to bud and blossom.

We can arise, like the prodigal son, from amid the husks of human desires, and go to the Father, the author of man's being, and there find our true inheritance. Our Father-Mother, divine Love, bestows upon His offspring the qualities of Mind, enduring substance. In the textbook, Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has written (pp. 469, 470), "With one Father, even God, the whole family of man would be brethren; and with one Mind and that God, or good, the brotherhood of man would consist of Love and Truth, and have unity of Principle and spiritual power which constitute divine Science."

In his vision John describes the New Jerusalem as a sacred city shining by the light of divine Love: "And the nations of them which are saved shall walk in the light of it: and the kings of the earth do bring their glory and honour into it" (Revelation 21:24). So shall the nations of the earth recognize their King, and, walking humbly in the light of Truth, they will come to dwell as one family in the heavenly kingdom.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Den altomfattende Familie

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

JULEDAG lod en Konge gennem Radioen udsende et Budskab til sit Rige, et Budskab, som gav Udtryk for hans inderlige Omhu for hans Folks Enhed og Velfærd paa ethvert Sted over den hele Jord. Budskabet indeholdt Lignelsen om en stor Familie, hvis fælles Interesser skulde forene alle Folkeslag. Dette Budskab sluttede med at nedbede Velsignelsen fra Gud, fra "Faderen . . . fra hvem den hele Familie i Himlen og paa Jorden har sit Navn" (Efes. 3:14, 15, efter den engelske Bibel). Disse Ord varslede om en langt dybere Betydning, nemlig: Guds Familie. Samstemmende med dette Maal er Demonstrationen af Menneskets sande Broderforhold, der er bygget paa Forstaaelsen af altomfattende Kærlighed, som er Guds alt-omsluttende Faderforhold. Malakias udbrød (2:10): "Har vi ikke alle en og samme Fader, er det ikke en og samme Gud, som har skabt os?"

Jesu Lære om Menneskets Enhed med Faderen var langt forud for, hvad der hidtil var bleven lært, for han viste de aandeligt modtagelige Menneskets aandelige Slægtskab med Gud, og han forkastede ethvert andet Slægtskab. Han sagde (Matt. 23:9): "Og I skulle ikke kalde nogen paa Jorden eders Fader".

I Aaret 1866 var der i Ny England en Kvinde, hvis Sind var rent, Mary Baker Eddy, som opfangede Lyset i en Forstaaelse af Gud, der laa højere, end hvad Kristenheden hidtil havde naaet. I hendes rene Aabenbaring af Liv som aandeligt og ikke materielt blev det hende klart, at fordi Gud er Fader, maa denne Lære ogsaa omfatte Guds Moderforhold, Menneskets ene guddommelige Ophav; og saaledes giver hun os i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 16) den aandelige Betydning af Fadervor, som begynder med: "Vor Fader, du som er i Himlene, *Vor Fader-Moder Gud, fuldt ud harmonisk*". Udfra denne Herkomst udgaar den eneste sande Familie, Guds Sønner og Døtre, der sammenfattes i Slægtsbetegnelsen "Menneske". Fordi der alene, som Jesus sagde, er een Fader, kan der selvfølgelig kun være een Familie. I dette guddommelige Slægtskab ser vi een Natur eller Karakter, som rummes i den ene Kærlighed.

Den altomfattende Sandhed dæmrer for vor Tids vaagnende Tanke, efterhaanden som Læren i Kristen Videnskab naar ud til enhver Krog paa Jorden. Dette helbredende Budskab bringer det haandgribelige Bevis paa, hvad det lærer, ved at udføre Gerninger i Lighed med dem, vor Mester gjorde. Han aabenbarede Kristi guddommelige Natur i Ordene (Joh. 10:30): "Jeg og Faderen, vi ere eet", og han aabnede de blindes Øjne. Han lovede, at "større Gerninger" skulde gøres af dem, som troede paa ham og saaledes forstod Sønnens Slægtskab med Faderen. Hans Tilhængere, som saaledes oplystes, forkyndte dette Evangelium udover Landet, og til dem, der havde Øren at høre med, kom den herlige Aabenbaring, at Mennesket er i Sandhed aandeligt, Guds elskede Barn.

"Saa mange, som toge imod ham", skriver Johannes (1:12, 13), "dem gav han Magt til at vorde Guds Børn, . . . hvilke ikke bleve fødte . . . af Køds Vilje, ej heller af Mands Vilje, men af Gud". Denne herlige Sandhed, denne sande Tanke om Mennesket, kommer som en kølende Strøm af rent Vand til en tør og brændende hed Ørken. Den vander de tørre Egne og faar Ørkenen til at knoppes og blomstre.

Vi kan ligesom den fortabte Søn staa op og vende os bort fra de menneskelige Begæringers Tomhed og gaa til Faderen, Ophavet til Menneskets Væren, og der finde vor sande Arv. Vor Fader-Moder, guddommelig Kærlighed, giver sine Børn Sindets Egenskaber, evigvarende Substans. I Lærebogen, *Science and Health*, har Mrs. Eddy skrevet (S. 469, 470): "Med een Fader, og det Gud, vilde hele den menneskelige Familie være Brødre; og med eet Sind, og det Gud eller det gode, vil Menneskets Broderskab bestaa af Kærlighed og Sandhed, og eje Princippets og den aandelige Magts Enhed, som udgør guddommelig Videnskab".

I sin Aabenbaring beskriver Johannes det Nye Jerusalem som en hellig Stad, der straaler af guddommelig Kærligheds Lys: "Og Folkeslagene skulle vandre i dens Lys, og Jordens Konger bringe deres Herlighed til den" (Aab. 21:24). Saaledes skal Jordens Folkeslag erkende deres Konge, og naar de vandrer ydmygt i Sandhedens Lys, skal de komme til at bo som een Familie i Himmeriges Rige.

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Storied Bridges of Isfahan

THE bridges over the Zendeh Rud—there are five—were made during one of those periods when Persia hitched her wagon to the stars and created things which the world still marvels at. I hardly agree with the modern traveller who describes the largest of these bridges as the stateliest in the world; but such is its grace and so perfect are the proportions of pier and arch that one hardly realizes its length extends for a quarter of a mile. This bridge of Ali Verdi Khan has, as it were, three stories. The middle one supports a spacious roadway, and along each side a covered gallery, from any one of whose ninety arches you may look across the river to the gardens and colonnaded loggias of affluent Ishfahani citizens along the banks. Or one may saunter, as Ishfahani do at sunset, along the open promenade upon the top, or if the river be not high, follow the passage through the bowels of the bridge over great stepping-stones that rise from the river's bottom, and through arches that pierce each of its thirty central piers. Oh, Ali Verdi Khan, general of armies that fought in mail with scimitars, you built a bridge that stands the test of time, as if you knew the needs of motor traffic and this modern world!

Another of the bridges, the Bridge of the Zoroastrians—for it leads to what used to be their quarter—resembles the façade of a palace rather than a means to cross a river. The bridge is built upon a dam. Its two lines of arches, the lower broader and more solid, the upper slenderer and narrower, look like rows of vaulted recessed windows. In the middle of the bridge and at its ends the façade protrudes into great bays, and the embrasures here, vaulted and groined, invite ladies to sit and gossip. Below, the dam is cut with narrow sluices, and on the downstream side protrudes, forming a broad platform, which descends by shallow steps gently to the water, as terrace steps might meet a garden lawn. Here, too, the Isfahani come in springtime and watch the water as it rushes through the narrow sluices and spills over the broad platform of the dam and cascades down its steps.—From "Persian Days," by COPLEY AMORY, JR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

City Music

THE thin black wires
Stretched against the night sky
Are a celestial clef
Holding music
Made of silent silver stars.

—ELLEN M. ROBERTS, in "Modern American Poetry." (New York: Galleon.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Earnings and Power Production Rise Send Market Upward

Commodity and Money Markets

Many Stocks Rise To Higher Levels In Late Trading

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—The stock market edged upward enough for a number of key issues to register new 1935 highs today. Trading broadened out considerably during the final hour and a half, when the best progress was made. The closing tone was firm. Transfers approximated 1,200,000 shares

While overnight news from the business and industrial front was mainly of an encouraging nature to those working for higher prices, the market gave evidence that it needed time to digest the large number of mid-year earnings reports now making their appearance and appraise future prospects in the light of the general economic background. Another factor that made for restraint was profit taking, especially among those industrial shares that have had sharp advances. The inescapable short seller with his bearish outlook on the stock market and everything else in general also could be found in board rooms without the aid of a guide.

While the stock was neglected and did little either way, Wall Street was agog over the second quarter earnings of General Motors which will be published after the close of the market tomorrow. A net of between $1.10 and $1.25 a share on the common stock is the general expectation. In the first quarter of this year the corporation earned 68 cents a share on the junior stock and in the second quarter last year it was 88 cents. There has been much gossip recently concerning a probable extra with 50 cents a share frequently mentioned as the amount.

Further insight into recent strength of motor stocks was afforded today by the second quarter earnings of Packard which showed profit of $1,550,622, equal to 10 cents a share against a loss of $1,711,123 in the like quarter last year.

Stock market technicians were well pleased with the more than seasonal gain scored in electric power production for the week ended July 20. The Edison Electric Institute reported a gain of 2.3 per cent over the previous week to a total which was 8.6 per cent higher than the like week a year ago.

Financial quarters also found the weekly report of Iron Age good reading. Pointing to indications of further gains ahead, the publication cited "a revival" of buying by automobile makers, heavier orders from the railroads, larger takings of tin plate, and sustained farmer buying of implements and tractors.

In the foreign exchange market the pound sterling opened down 1 cent at $4.95⅞. The French franc was off .00⅞ of a cent at 6.61 cents.

Bond Buying Active

There was a fairly active buying interest today in the utility and industrial divisions of the bond market. Rails, with one or two exceptions, were neglected, although values held close to the previous closing levels.

U. S. Governments were again chiefly notable for the inaction. Prices showed no important changes. Italian bonds suffered another sinking spell.

Buyers paid fractionally higher prices for such issues as American & Foreign Power 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s, National Dairy 5¼s, New York Central 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Standard Oil Co. of New York 4½s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

Gains were considerably more generous in loans of Columbia Gas & Electric, Bethlehem Steel, North American Co. and other miscellaneous issues.

Forenoon trading in the federals was confined to treasury 2⅞s, 3¼s and 3¼s, Federal Farm 3s and Home Owners loans. Most transactions resulted in losses of 1-32d of a point.

Except for the Italian issues, nothing of marked interest occurred in the foreign sector. The Government 7s fell 1½ points to 65, a new low, following weakness yesterday. A few of the South American obligations improved a little. Australian 5s were a shade lower.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; new 1935 highs numerous among industrials.

Bonds: Steady; foreign issues dip.

Curb: Mixed; utilities improve.

Foreign exchanges: Easy; lira rallies.

Cotton: Higher; trade and New Orleans buying.

Sugar: Steady; passage of A. A. A. bill by Senate.

Chicago

Wheat—Strong; Canadian damage feared.

Corn—Higher; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle—Some improvement.

Hogs—Slow; 10-15 cents lower; top 10.90.

Foreign

London: A fair amount of business took place in oil, rubber shares, and other continental favorites on the stock exchange today at hardening prices, while traders interestedly watched foreign exchange values. Transatlantic issues held steady, gilt-edged securities and gold shares eased but other sections were neglected. The market closed quiet.

Paris: Royal Dutch shares advanced 60 points due to heavy Dutch buying which stimulated all international issues on the Bourse today. Rentes declined sharply on pessimism over the gold bloc but industrials remained steady. The market closed irregular.

Berlin: Early price levels on the Boerse averaged one half point advance but the market closed weaker today.

Beech-Nut Packing Profit

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Beech-Nut Packing Co. reports for the six months ended June 30 profit of $984,135 after charges but before federal taxes. This compares with profit of $841,630 in the first six months of 1934. The balance, after allowing for estimated federal taxes, was equal to $1.94 a share on the common stock, compared with $1.67 a share in the first half of 1934.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 24	Last July 23
		—A—					
37½	32	1f Abraham & Str	20	36½	36½	36½	
62½	51	2f Acme Steel	400	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
7¼	4¼	.. Adams Express	2500	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
90	84¾	.5 Adams Exp pf	10	89	89	89	
11½	8	.15b Addressograph	800	11½	10½	10½	11½
12½	4½	.. Advance Rumely	1300	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
8¾	6¾	.60 Affiliated Prod	600	6¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
20½	15½	.60f Alaska-Juneau	4400	16¾	15¾	16	15¾
1⅞	¾	.. Alleghany Corp (h)	500	1	1	1	1
7	2¾	.. Allegh Cor ww xxx (h)	100	4	4	4	
30½	21	1 Alleghany Steel	600	27¾	27½	27¾	27½
160¼	125	6 Allied Chem	200	158¾	158¾	158¾	159½
38½	21	1 Am Brake S&F	200	38½	38½	38½	36
128	110	7 Am Brake S&F pf	10	128	128	128	128½
145	110	4f Am Can	600	142½	142¼	142½	142¼
168	131¾	7 Am Can pf	100	159½	159½	159½	
21¼	10	.. Am Car & Fdry	1300	21⅞	21½	21⅝	21
54¾	25½	.. Am Car & F pf	400	53¼	51⅞	52¼	52½
14¾	8	.. Am Chain	500	14¾	13½	14	12¾
85½	38	.. Am Chain pf	100	76	76	76	71
96	66	3f Am Chicle	100	93	93	93	9-
3⅝	2¾	.. Am Colortype	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅝
33¼	22½	.. Am Com Alcohol	2500	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅝
3	¾	.. Am Encaustic T (h)	2500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
5¾	2¾	.. Am European	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
5¼	2	.. Am & For Pow	1500	4½	4	4	3⅝
29¼	14	.. Am & For Pow pf	1400	28⅝	27¾	28½	27
22¾	12	.. Am & For Pow p	800	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21
9¾	3⅞	.. Am & For Pw 2pf	400	8¼	8¼	8¾	8½
27¾	17	.. Am Hide & L pf	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
34⅜	29¼	2.40 Am Home Pr	700	34⅜	34¼	34½	34¼
4⅞	2⅝	.. Am Ice	600	3	2¾	2⅞	2¾
8¼	4½	.. Am International	1700	8¼	8	8	8
20¾	9	.. Am Locomotive	1200	16¾	16	16¾	16½
56½	32	.. Am Loco pf	700	56¼	56	56	56
9¾	4¼	.. Am Mach & Met	2500	9¾	9	9½	8¾
9½	4½	.80 Am Mach & M ct	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
21⅜	13½	.. Am Metal	1000	20¼	20	20⅛	20⅛
24¼	18½	.80 Am Mach & Fy	900	24	23¾	24	24⅜
30½	24	1½ Am News	100	29	29	29	
4½	1½	.. Am Power & Lt	900	4¼	3⅞	3¾	4
24½	8¾	.. Am P&L 5½ pf	500	24½	21¾	24½	22
28¾	10½	.. Am P&L 6% pf	700	28¾	28½	28½	25½
17	10½	.. Am Radiato r	27800	17	16¾	16¾	17
24	15¾	.. Am Rolling Mill	7500	22½	22½	23¾	22¾
93¾	66	5 Am Safety Razor	100	94½	94½	94½	93¾
9½	4½	.. Am Sealing vtc	500	8¼	8¼	8¾	9
26¼	20	2 Am Shipbuilding	40	23¾	22¾	22¾	23¾
47½	31¾	.. Am Smelt & Ref	11800	44⅜	44½	44½	43⅞
117	⅜103	13½b Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	114	114	114	114¾
96½	72½	5 Ab Tobacco	600	96¼	96	96¼	95¾
98¾	74¾	5 Am Tobacco B	2500	98¼	98	98¼	98¼
19	12	.. Am Steel FFdries	3400	19	18⅝	18⅞	18¾
103	88	2 Am Steel F pf	400	103	102	103	
43	33½	2f Am Stores	200	38¾	38	38¼	38¾
70½	54	2 Am Sugar Ref	500	55⅞	55	55	55½
100	133½	13½ Am Sug Ref pf	100	133¾	133¾	133¾	
130⅝	98⅞	9 Am Tel & Tel	800	127¼	126½	127¼	127¼
19⅜	9	.. Am Typ F pf (h)	10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
14⅝	7⅛	1 Am Wat W & E	1700	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	10⅜
9¾	4⅞	.. Am Woolen	1600	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
51½	35½	.. Am Woolen pf	1400	45½	45	45½	45½
5⅜	3	.. Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
18⅛	8	.. Anaconda Cop	18700	16½	16¼	16½	16⅜
25	16½	.. Anaconda Wide	100	20	20	20	
109	100	6½ Anchor Cap pf	10	101½	107½	107½	107½
49½	36	1f Archer Daniels	1100	49⅜	49	49	49⅜
107½	97	7 Armour Del pf	100	106	106	106	106⅜
6⅛	3¼	.. Armour Ill	4400	4½	4	4¼	4
70⅜	55½	6 Armour Ill pr pf	700	616	61¼	61½	61¼
8⅜	4	.. Arnold Constable	1100	6¼	6	6	6
76⅞	16½	.50 Armstrong Cork	1600	26¾	26	26½	25⅞
13⅜	7½	.. Asso Dry Goods	1300	12⅛	11⅞	12¼	12
55⅝	35¾	2b Atchison T&SF	8900	55	54⅜	54½	54⅜
91	66⅝	5 Atchison pf	200	89½	89½	89½	89¾
97⅛	19½	1f Atl Coast Line	200	22⅜	22¼	22½	23⅛
28	21⅜	1 Atl Refining	2400	23	22¾	22¾	22⅞
44½	32¾	2 Atlas Powder	100	41	41	41	40¾
112½	106¾	6 Atlas Powder pf	40	111½	110⅜	110⅜	111½
7¾	4	.. Atlas Tack	200	7½	7¾	7¾	7
29¾	15	.. Auburn Auto	800	22¾	22½	22¾	22
		—B—					
6⅜	1½	.. Baldwin Loco (h)	1600	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
26¾	7½	.. Baldwin Loco pf (h)	700	14	13¾	14	14½
15	7½	.. Balt & Ohio	187	12½	12¼	12½	12¼
18	7¾	.. Balt & Ohio pf	1800	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11¼
45	36⅛	2½ Bangor & Aroos	100	44½	44½	44½	44½
40½	32	.. Barker Bros pf	50	49	49	49	49
50⅜	37½	.50f Bayuk Cig	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	45
10⅜	5⅞	.. Barnsdall A	500	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
75⅝	35½	.50b Beatrice Cream	700	16	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
91	72	3f Beech-Nut Pack	200	90	90	90	
13½	11½	.50b Belding Hem	600	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	12½
18	11⅞	.. Bendix Aviation	105	17¾	17⅛	17⅜	17½
19⅜	15½	1½ Beneficial Ind Ln	800	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18¼
49¾	34	2* Best & Co.	500	46	46	46	47⅝
35¼	21⅝	.. Bethlehem Steel	154	35½	34½	35½	34⅝
85½	55¾	.. Beth Steel pf	800	85½	84¼	85	84½
26¾	14¾	1b Bigelow Sanford	80	20¼	19¾	20¼	19¾
13⅞	9¾	.. Blaw Knox	25	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
113	100½	7 Bloomingdale pf	20	110	110	110	110
10	6⅛	.. Boeing Airplane	2200	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9
59⅞	39⅝	3 Bohn Alum & Br	500	48	46½	47¾	46¾
100	90	4f Bon Ami A	30	100	99½	100	100
26¾	21	.50 Borden	3500	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	26⅛
45	38½	1½ Borg Warner	1400	45¼	43	45	43⅞
7½	3¾	.. Boston & Maine	100	5	5	5	5
37⅝	24½	.7 Briggs Mfg	5300	32⅝	36⅞	37½	37¼
12	8½	.40 Bridgeport Brass	6500	12	11¾	11¾	11⅝
43	23½	2 Briggs & Strat	400	40½	43		
36¼	30⅜	2f Bristol Myers	400	35	34⅞	34⅞	34
44⅛	36½	3 Brooklyn Man T	1800	41½	41	41¼	41⅞
31⅞	14	7 Brooklyn Q pf	100	20⅜	20	20⅜	19½
65	43	5 Brooklyn Un Gas	400	63	62½	62⅝	63½
126½	122¼	7 Brown Shoe pf	10	121½	121¼	121½	
6⅞	3⅜	.. Brunswick Balke	400	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
8⅛	4¼	.. Bucyrus Erie	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
15	8½	.. Bucyrus E cv pf	400	12½	12½	12½	13
5¾	3⅛	.. Budd Mfg	2100	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	4⅝
39	23	.. Budd Mfg pf	400	39	33½	39	33
5¼	2½	.. Budd Wheel	3200	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4¾
18⅛	8¼	.. Bullard	600	17¾	17½	17½	17⅝
17¾	13¼	.60f Burroughs Add	900	16⅞	16½	16¾	16⅞
3½	1	.. Bush Term (h)	100	1½	1½	1½	
2¾	1⅛	.. Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅛	⅜	.. Butterick (h)	2000	⅝	½	⅝	
20⅜	11⅜	.. Byers	1400	16⅜	15½	15½	16½
66	32	.. Byers pf	80	59	57⅜	59	57
		—C—					
42⅛	33	1½ Calif Packing	500	35½	34¾	34¾	35
1⅛	⅛	.. Callahan Z & L	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅛	2½	.. Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3½
22⅜	7½	.20b Campbell Wy&C	2500	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	20
16⅜	8¾	.40 Canada Dry	600	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
13¾	9⅝	.. Canadian Pacific	18000	10½	10¼	10¾	10⅜
21	20	2 Cannon Mills	300	33¾	33¾	33¾	34½
10⅛	4⅜	.. Capital Admin	300	10½	10⅛	10¼	10
4¾	3½	3 Capital Admin pf	40	43	43	43	42½
67	45¾	4 Case Thresh	8900	67	65	66⅜	64½
104½	83½	4 Case Thresh pf	10	104½	104¼	104¼	103
53½	36½	1f Caterpillar Trac	1400	53¾	52¾	53	53
35⅜	19½	.. Celanese Corp	4000	27¼	27	27	27⅜
33¾	11¼	.. Celotex Co pf (h)	10	23¾	26½	26½	26¼
29	22¼	1½ Central Aguirre	100	25	25	25	24¾
109½	96¼	7 Century Rib pf	20	100	100	100	102¾
63¾	38⅝	4 Cerro de Pasco	10000	60½	59½	59½	59½
36½	23	.. Certain-Teed pf	30	35	35	35	36
45⅞	37½	2.80 Ches & Ohio	6000	45¼	44½	45¼	44½
2¼	⅜	.. Chi & Gt West (h)	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
26½	15⅞	1f Chi Mail Order	2800	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	26
3	¼	.. Chi Mil & St P (h)	300	¾	¾	¾	⅞
4¾	¾	.. Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5⅝	1⅜	.. Chi & N'western	200	2	2	2	2
9½	4⅝	.. Chi Pneu Tool	1300	9⅝	8½	9½	8⅝
10⅝	3⅜	.. Chi & N'west pf	200	5	5	5	5
44¼	20	.. Chi Pneu T pf	600	43¾	41	43¾	41
4½	1⅝	.. Chi RI&P 7% (h)	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
11⅞	9¼	1 Chi Yellow Cab	300	10½	10¼	19½	10½
3½	3½	.. Childs Comvany	200	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	5
56⅜	31	1f Chrysler	27500	56⅞	55½	56¾	55⅛
34⅛	27⅜	1f Chrysler Gr Br Co	2500	34¼	32	33⅞	33¼
24⅞	20	2 City Ice & Fuel	400	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	87	6½ City Ice & P pf	10	97½	97½	97½	97½
5	3¼	.. City Stores	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
28½	23¾	1 Cluett Peabody	1200	26	21	21	28
126	112½	7 Cluett Pbdy pf	70	123¼	123¼	123¼	
224¾	161⅞	8 Coca Cola	300	223	223	223	
18¼	15⅞	.50 Colgate-Palm-P	3000	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	17
25⅛	9	.. Collins & Aikman	3500	24	23¼	23⅝	23
101½	69¾	7 Collins & A pf	10	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99½
5½	½	.. Colo F & Ir (h)	1500	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅛
28½	5	.. Colo F&I pf (h)	50	15½	14¾	15	14½
8¼	3⅜	.. Columbia Gas	8500	7¼	6⅞	7	7
75¾	35½	6 Columbia G pf A	300	70	70	70	
81	34½	1f Columbia Pic vtc	500	54	70⅝	73¾	71
94	67	4 Columbian Carb vtc	400	94	94	94	94
48⅞	39½	2 Comm Credit	1500	47⅞	47½	47⅞	47½
58¼	56¼	2f Comm Inv Tr	300	65½	65	65½	66
115½	111	6 Comm I Tr pf	200	112½	112½	112½	
23⅞	17⅝	.60f Comm Solvents	12300	21¾	20⅝	21	21½
1¾	¾	.. Comwith & So	3600	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
53⅜	29¼	3 Comwith & S 6pf	800	50⅞	50	50	49½
37⅜	27	1.60 Congoleum Nairn	2400	37⅜	37	37⅜	37
49⅝	23¾	4½ Con Ry & Lt	50	45	42½	45	
56	41	4½ Con Ry & Lt pf	10	56	56	56	
7½	3¼	.. Consol Film Ind	1000	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
22⅛	14¼	1.25g Consol Film I pf	1000	16	15⅜	16	15¾
10½	7	.. Consol. Cigar	300	8¼	8¼	8½	8½
17¾	15⅞	1 Consol Gas	6500	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	25
99⅞	72⅛	5 Co nsol Gas pf	400	98½	98½	98½	98
2⅞	1½	.. Consol Laundries	4300	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
10½	6½	.. Consol Oil	5500	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
5	2½	.. Consol Rys Cu pf	200	4½	4	4	
1⅝	⅞	.. Consol Textile	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
82	71	6½ Con. Cig ppf WW	10	76¾	76¾	76¾	76fl
13⅝	8¾	.. Container A	1000	9½	9½	9½	9Z
3⅝	2⅛	.. Container B	100	3	3	3	3½
94 82		7Cons. Cigar pf	50	70	70	70	
7¾	4*	.. Cont Baking A	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1½	⅝	.. Cont Baking B	500	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
66¼	46¼	4 Cont Baking pf	300	66fl	66	66¼	
91½	62¾	2.40* Cont Can	1800	90¾	90	90½	91
38½	28⅛	1.20f Cont Insurance	300	38½	38¼	38½	38½
1¾	¾	.. Cont Motors	200	1	⅞	1	1
23	15¼	.37½b Cont Oil	5500	21½	21½	21½	20½
54¾	41¾	3 Corn Exchange	20	54¾	54¼	54¼	54
79¾	62	3 Corn Products	700	73¼	72	73¼	73½
6⅞	4½	.. Coty	2000	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
39⅞	35⅞	2f Cream of Wheat	300	38¼	38	38	38¼
16¾	12½	.35b Crosley Radio	1000	14½	14½	14½	14¼
38	23½	1 Crown Cork & S	1000	33⅜	33¼	33½	34
5⅜	3⅛	.. Crown Cork vtc	300	4¾	4¼	4⅜	
25¼	14	.. Crucible Steel	100	23½	23	23	23¾
73½	47½	.. Crucible Steel pf	500	73	72	72	73¼
8½	5½	.. Cuban Am Sug	700	5¾	5¾	5½	5⅝
80⅜	63½	.. Cuban Am S pf	100	63¾	63½	63¾	64
22⅞	15	.. Curtis Publishg	100	18¾	18⅝	18¾	19
105¼	89½	7 Curtis Pub pf	400	103¼	102¾	103¼	102⅝
5	2	.. Curtis-Wright	2200	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
10⅝	2¼	.. Curtiss-Wright A	1600	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7¾
26¾	16	.. Cutler Hammer	1500	26⅝	25¾	26⅝	26⅝
		—D—					
33⅞	22¾	.. Deere & Co	12500	33⅞	31¾	33¾	31½
27½	19	.40g Deere & Co pf	800	27½	26¼	27½	26¼
43½	23½	.. Del & Hudson	4500	33	32¼	33	33
19¼	11	.. Del Lack & W	5300	15½	14⅞	15	15
94⅞	85	4 Detroit Edison	700	91⅝	91	91½	91¼
50⅜	33⅜	1f Devoe & Ray A	400	39	38½	39	38½
38¼	26½	1f Diamond Match	800	35	34⅞	35	35
41½	34⅜	1½ Diamond M pf	300	39½	39½	39½	39
43⅛	34½	2f Dome Mines	400	38¼	38	38¼	38¼
12⅝	6⅜	.. Dominion Stores	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
28⅞	17½	.. Douglas A	3700	27⅞	26½	27¼	26⅞
23	13½	1½a Dresser A	500	22½	21½	21¾	20¾
9¾	6¾	.. Dresser B	400	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
110	103	4 Duplan Silk pf	10	110	110	110	
108	86¾	2.60 du Pont de Nem	2000	106¾	106	106½	106¾
131	126⅛	6 du Pont deb	700	130¾	130½	130⅝	130

1935 High	1935 Low		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 24	Last July 23
		—E—					
8	3¾	.. Eastern Roll Mill	2800	6¾	6⅜	6½	6½
142	110½	5 Eastman Wodak	700	148¼	148½	147¾	147¾
161½	141	6 Eastman Kod pf	10	157	157	157	158
23¾	16⅝	1 Eaton Mfg	3400	23½	22¾	22½	23
20	10⅜	.. Elec Auto-Lite	6200	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	25
7	3½	.. Elec Boat	2600	6½	6¼	6½	6¾
8¾	5¾	.. Elec & Mus Ind	1100	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
3¾	1½	.. Elec Pow & Lt	1500	3¼	3⅛	3¼	2
17⅝	9½	.. El Pw&L 6% pf	2400	17¼	16⅛	17	16¼
20⅜	3	.. Elec Pow & L pf	4500	20⅝	19¼	19½	19
40½	39	2.25 Elec Sto Battery	100	45½	45½	45½	45⅝
65¼	52¾	3 Endicott Johnson	300	64½	64½	64½	64
17	14	.. Engineers P S 5pf	200	33½	33	33½	31½
17½	14½	.. Engineers PS ww	100	32½	32½	32½	
5⅞	5	.. Equitable Off Bg	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	
14	7½	.. Erie RR	500	9½	9	9½	9
17¼	8½	.. Erie RR 1pf	300	11⅞	11½	11½	11⅞
14½	10⅝	.80 Eureka Vacuum	4500	14½	14¼	14¼	14
23¼	15	.1b Evans Products	2000	16⅝	16	16¼	16⅛
5	2	.. Exchange Buffet	30	3¼	3¼	2¼	3¼
		—F—					
25⅝	17	.. Fairbanks Morse	400	22¾	22½	22½	22¾
120	71½	3½g Fairbanks M pf	20	115	115	115	117¾
14½	8⅝	.. Fed Lt & Trac	600	14	13¾	13¾	13½
7⅝	3¾	.10b Fed Motor Tr	400	5⅜	6⅜	6¼	6
1⅜	⅞	.. Fed Water Serv	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20⅝	18½	.60f Fed'd Dept Sto	300	19½	20	19½	18⅞
37½	28½	1.20f Fidelity Phe F In	600	37¼	36⅞	37	37¼
114	106¼	6½ Filene's pf	30	113	113	113	
18½	13¼	.40 Firestone T&R	900	18⅜	15	15⅜	15⅜
95	84½	6 Firestn T&R pf A	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	
95	84½	6 Firestn T&R pf B	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	
57½	45¾	2½ First Nat Stores	400	54	53½	54	
23	19	1 Florsheim Shoe A	100	22	22	22	
6⅜	2¼	.. Follansbee B (h)	1200	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
45½	20¼	1 Food Mach	300	45½	45	45½	45
17½	9⅞	.. Foster-Wheeler	200	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16
85	60½	.. Foster-Wheel pf	10	83	83	83	83
30½	19¾	1.10b Fourth Nat Inv ww	1100	30¾	29½	30½	29½
18¼	12¼	.50f Kelvinator Corp	2100	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	13¼
21¼	13¾	.60 Kennecott Cop	7500	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
5⅜	3	.. Kinney & Co	100	4	4	4	
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Business and Industry

Utility Body Explains Position in Face of Political Attacks

Commerce and Finance

Loans Authorized By RFC in June Decrease Further

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Reconstruction Finance Corporation activities in June continued on a restricted basis with new organizations and commitments totaling $156,977,059, of which $50,000,000 represented an advance to the Commodity Credit Corporation to replace the cancellation of a similar amount previously authorized.

Loan authorizations to banks declined to $14,100,549, of which all except $132,593 was to aid in the reorganization or liquidation of closed banks. New York, New Jersey or Connecticut banks requested no loans.

During June banks actually received in disbursements, as compared with authorizations, only $11,047,712, while banks made repayments on former loans of $28,631,735.

Total expenditures of the RFC in June were $149,205,811 and receipts, including repayments, $145,623,570.

Building and loan associations, to which $365,484.23 was disbursed, repaid $797,475.76; mortgage loan companies received $1,524,471.30 and repaid $2,118,898.42, and insurance companies, to whch no disbursements were made, repaid $602,170.61.

The corporation's balance sheet covering operations from its establishment in February, 1932, to June 30, 1935, showed that outstanding loans to banks had been reduced to $480,403,809; those to building and loan associations, to $9,808,130; those to insurance companies, to $19,231,033, and those to mortgage loan companies, to $145,550,618. Outstanding loans to railroads totaled $414,344,463.

New authorizations and commitments in June, only part of which, however, actually were disbursed during the month, were as follows:

RECIPIENT.	
To banks, related institutions and railroads	$23,549,297.79
To industry	12,094,830.06
On assets of closed banks	11,231,136.44
To water district of Southern California	36,000,000.00
Orderly marketing of agricultural products	50,153,000.00
To drainage districts	16,400,500.00
Purchase of preferred stock and capital notes of banks	7,006,000.00
To mining industry	541,000.00
For administrative expenses, FERA	1,294.83
Total	$156,977,059.12

Holland Discount Rate Is Now 5 P. C.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, July 24 (AP)—The Cabinet of the Netherlands today reaffirmed its determination to maintain the guilder on its present gold basis and postponed until tomorrow a decision as to whether it should resign or obtain the dissolution of Parliament.

The Bank of the Netherlands, at Amsterdam, raised its discount rate to 5 per cent from 3 per cent, a step taken earlier in the summer when the guilder was threatened previously. The discount rate had been reduced in successive steps since that time.

A communiqué issued at the close of the Cabinet meeting said: "The Government will continue to defend the guilder with all its means against any attack."

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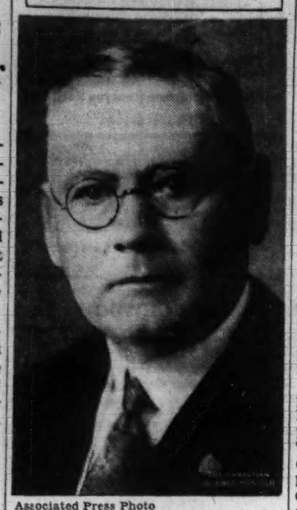

Associated Press Photo

William J. Harahan
Elected President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway

Harahan Once Again Is Elected to Head Chesapeake & Ohio

CLEVELAND, July 24 (AP)—William J. Harahan was elected yesterday to a post he relinquished in 1929 to the late John J. Bernet—the presidency of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Since 1929 he had been senior vice-president.

The directors of the Pere Marquette Railroad, controlled by the C. & O., also elected Mr. Harahan president of that line.

Mr. Harahan was elected president of both the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Hocking Valley in 1920. He continued in these positions until 1929, when O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen moved Mr. Bernet from the Erie to the C. & O.

Mr. Harahan, born on Dec. 22, 1867, in Nashville, Tenn., is the son of a former president of the Illinois Central Railroad, James T. Harahan.

Christmas Savings Plan Being Adopted By Chicago Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Having waited to see New York City stores demonstrate the practicability of the Christmas Savings Plan, Chicago stores are now giving it a try-out. Marshall Field & Company first instituted the plan here. The Fair store soon followed suit.

The arrangement, as outlined by one of the stores, provides for a savings account, earning 6 per cent interest, which at maturity is paid in "Christmas Savings Coupons," acceptable in payment for merchandise. Though the plan was not inaugurated until the first of June, many people have taken advantage of the half-year opportunity of earning buying power interest at 6 per cent. The banks here pay a cash dividend of 2 and 2½ per cent, on Christmas savings. Payments of one dollar or multiples thereof are accepted by the stores.

It is a step in the direction of the system used in Canada, where an interest-bearing account may replace the charge account. Thus in Canada one may charge against his own savings account and its purchasing-power interest.

Registration Extended by SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—The time in which brokers and dealers in "over-the-counter markets" may file applications for registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission has been extended from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1 by the commission.

Registration applications have been received from 4477 brokers and dealers. Estimates of the number of such businesses range from 6500 to 8000.

The extention of time was ordered to give the SEC more time in which to examine statements now being filed.

Travelers' Bank Is Declared Bankrupt

PARIS, July 24 (AP)—Neidecker & Cie., the legal name of the Travelers' Bank, was declared bankrupt today by the Tribunal of Commerce.

The decree was a matter of routine because the bank was closed and has failed to meet payments.

(B. Coles Neidecker, the president of the company, was arrested in New York yesterday as a fugitive on the request of French police. He later was released on parole.)

Edison Institute Bares Its Policy And Expenditures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—Placing the position of the Edison Electric Institute squarely before the public at a time when the utilities are under fire and methods of influencing Congress on the holding-company bill are under senatorial investigation, Thomas N. McCarter, president of that organization, has issued a statement detailing the steps taken by the institute and the expenses incurred in connection with recent or pending legislation.

For a year or more, Mr. McCarter points out, the electrical industry has been subjected to an extensive political and governmental attack. This has manifested itself in many different ways, the three most important being direct governmental competition, in the ultimate development of which the Government expects to spend a total of $2,700,000,000; loans and grants by the Government to municipalities for the construction of plants in competition with existing facilities which have been freely made; and the attempt to abolish holding companies.

Is a Trade Association

Emphasizing the fact that the Edison Electric Institute is not a political organization, but the trade association of the industry, Mr. McCarter explains that it is a research and fact-finding body existing for the information it can render to its membership. However, when the political crisis for the industry became apparent, the Institute determined, according to Mr. McCarter, that it owed to its membership the obligation to test out the principles of constitutional law involved, believing hat the whole plan of the Government was unconstitutional and ultra vires.

The statement says in part:

The Institute "authorized the employment of the Honorable Newton D. Baker and the Honorable James M. Beck, constitutional lawyers of national reputation, to pass upon the constitutionality of the proposed governmental projects, such as that inaugurated in the Tennessee Valley, and of governmental loans and grants to municipalities for the purposes above set forth. These gentlemen united in a joint opinion that both of such activities on the part of the Government were beyond the power of Congress to authorize, and were unconstitutional. The cost of these opinions to the Institute was $35,000, plus the incidental expenses of the two lawyers rendering the same.

Will Appeal to Court

"Thus fortified, the institute decided to act and to participate in the expense of the litigation necessary to determine the matters above referred to. In this connection, it has paid $50,000 to the firm of Cabaniss & Johnston of Birmingham, Ala., attorneys of record in the case of Ashwander vs. Tennessee Valley Authority, and also expended $1992.29 in connection with the reporting of that case.

"It proposes further to participate in the cost of appealing this case to the Supreme Court of the United States so that a final judicial determination of the constitutional right of the Federal Government to expend its taxpayers' money in the destruction of the property of its taxpayers may be obtained, both as respects direct competition by the Government, and loans and grants to municipalities for the purpose of achieving a like result.

"In connection with the Wheeler-Rayburn Bill, the board of trustees in February adopted a resolution recommending that each company should present its own case on the Wheeler-Rayburn Bill, and that the Edison Electric Institute should answer inquiries and furnish facts to member companies relating to the matter as might be desirable. The matter of generally conducting the opposition to the bill was left to the Committee of Public Utility Executives, of which Mr. Philip H. Gadsden is chairman. In order to aid this committee in its work, the institute later paid the law firms of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett and Sullivan & Cromwell the sum of $75,000 each for their legal work rendered to the Committee of Public Utility Executives in connection with the proposed legislation. In addition thereto, the institute has spent $19,757.47 for official copies of transcript and government documents, printing, mimeographing and postage."

Associated Telephone Co. Offering 4 P. C. Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The Associated Telephone Company, Ltd., is offering a new issue of $8,500,000 first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, series B, due July 1, through an underwriting group headed by Bonbright & Co., Inc. and including Paine, Webber & Co., Mitchum Tully & Co. and Blyth & Co., Inc. The bonds are priced at 99 and accrued interest, and the proceeds will be used, together with cash on hand, to redeem the first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, series A (due 1965) of the company, outstanding in the amount of $8,500,000, of which a principal amount of $200,000 is held in the company's treasury. They are issued at prices ranging from 105 through July 1, 1940, to 100 after July 1, 1962.

Roumania Denies Plan To Devalue Currency

BUCHAREST, Roumania, July 24 (AP)—The Government has issued a statement disavowing any plan for the devaluation of its money. The monetary policy will continue based on the facility of currency.

The statement followed trading on a technically devalued lei through authorization of the banks to pay a 30 per cent premium on foreign drafts. The center of speculation was on Roumania's "black bourse."

Excess Reserves Deemed Cause Of Record Low Interest Rates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24 — The sale last week by the United States Treasury of $50,000,000 of nine months' bills at an average rate of a shade over one twentieth of 1 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis has called attention here to the unprecedented, almost grotesquely low rates at which money is now available to sound borrowers. This rate, as Governor Eccles indicated before a senate committee last spring, is less than the cost of issuing and maintaining a paper currency of the same amount in circulation. It is probably substantially less than the actual operating costs to the banks of handling the bills.

Other short-term money rates are at equally extraordinary low levels. Call money was dropped about three months ago from ½ per cent to ¼ per cent because outsiders were undercutting the official rate. A year ago this rate was 1 per cent. In the bull market of 1929 it occasionally touched 20 per cent.

Rates Lowest Ever Recorded

Other short-term money rates are on a comparable basis. Time money, that is, loans on stock and bond collateral callable on 60 or 90 days' notice, is available at ¼ per cent. Prime commercial paper sells at about ¾ per cent and 90-day bankers' bills at ⅛ per cent.

These rates are not only the lowest in the history of New York, but they are probably the lowest in the world either now or ever. They are lower than comparable rates in London, the second largest money market in the world and one of the easiest at the present time. Last week 3-months bills were offered in London at ⅝ per cent. Lloyd's Bank Limited's Monthly Review for July reports 3-months bank bills as selling at ¾-13/16 per cent, which under the microscope turns out to be about double the comparable New York rate. The bank rate in London is 2 per cent, whereas the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rediscount rate is only 1½ per cent.

Interest payments on bank deposits have been correspondingly reduced. While the banks earn practically nothing on short-term loans, they also pay nothing on the deposits which, viewing each bank individually, make possible the loans. During the depression the New York banks first stopped paying interest on demand deposits, and then within the last year on time deposits. Only savings banks now pay interest on deposits. Their rates were recently cut to 2½ per cent, and on Oct. 1 they are to be cut again to 2 per cent.

Short-term money rates always fluctuate more widely than the rates for longer loans. During periods like 1929, short-term rates were far above long-term rates. Today they are far below them. Nevertheless rates for long-term money are also in many cases at previously unrecorded low levels. The Treasury last week sold $100,000,000 of 2⅞ per cent bonds due in 1960 at a price to yield the buyer only 2.78 per cent to maturity.

Selling at "Minus Yield"

A curious result of the current low rates is the fact that every Treasury note and bonds maturity between now and December, 1936, is selling at a minus yield to most buyers. The explanation lies partly in the fact that each of them is expected, at maturity, to entitle the holder to preference in a favorable refunding offer, and partly in the fact that they are tax-exempt for corporations, the exemption giving them the equivalent of a slight yield.

The government bond market is not the only one affected by the low rates. The municipal bond market is now showing the highest prices for a generation and in some cases for all time. The successful flotation of $38,000,000 of serial bonds and stock of the City of New York last week brought the city funds at the lowest cost in 30 years, in spite of the financial difficulties in which the city was involved within the last two years, and the huge increase in its bonded debt since the war.

A part of this improvement in the prices of municipal and state bonds must be attributed to the present high federal income and surtaxes and the threats of further increases, from which the income on bonds of states and cities is exempt. But the taxable high-grade corporate bond shows the same increase in price and fall in yield. The present large volume of refunding by industrial and utility corporations is a capitalization of these low rates of interest. Many corporations find it profitable to call bonds before maturity, at a premium of 5 or 10 per cent above par, retiring the issue with funds obtained in the market at current low rates.

Cause of Low Rates

The causes for these low rates of interest are to be found in banking developments of the last three years. In 1932 the Federal Reserve System started buying government bonds in the open market at the rate of $100,000,000 a week. The purpose was to make money "easy," and the theory was that easy money, or low interest rates, automatically induces borrowing, and so prosperity. The operation was continued until a portfolio of about $2,430,000,000 was accumulated, which still remains undisturbed in the weekly reserve statement.

The checks against itself with which the Reserve paid for its bonds were put through the Clearing House against it and came to rest as a member bank deposit with the Reserve. The member banks' deposits with the Federal bank are their sole legal reserves. It is a curious fact that the total of the Reserve's open market spree of 1932, $2,400,000,000, almost exactly coincides with the current total of member banks' surplus or excess reserves. It is these excess reserves which are the primary cause of the present easy money conditions in New York.

The devalorization of the dollar is only indirectly responsible for the present conditions. Except for minor items, the bulk of the "gold-profit" is still retained by the Treasury in the stabilization fund, and has not become available to the banking system. But the January 1934 devalorization undervalued the dollar. Foreigners have been buying it with gold heavily since that time, and as a result the monetary gold stock of the country has increased almost exactly $2,000,000,000 since the day after revalorization. This gold, unlike the "gold profit," has almost entirely contributed to the increasing of member bank reserve balances.

The existing low rates for money have now for three years been adduced as evidence of an early business recovery, but rates have only tended lower. All theories of currency management and credit control are based on the assumption that if the inner money market can be eased, as the short-term rates quoted above indicate that it has been eased, business will automatically pick up. Business sentiment, however, appears to be a state of mind not subject to mechanical control.

Excess Reserve "Combustion"

About five years ago Dr. Charles Hardy, now with the Brookings Institute, published a study of the relation between interest rates and stock market prices. It was concluded that a bull market may be expected in from two to nineteen months after the low point in interest rates is reached, but no formula was given for determining the low point in interest rates.

Conservative bankers here are fearful of what may happen if some spontaneous combustion of business sentiment should kindle among the present excess reserves. They see the present money market as wholly out of control, should it once come to life. The rediscount rate would be ineffective, since there is now practically no rediscounting being done, and none of any size need be done until excess reserves of about $2,500,000,000 are eaten up by an expansion of about 10 times that amount in bank deposits. The reserve would have to sell its entire holdings of $2,430,000,000 of governments to "force the banks into the Reserve" where their rediscounting would subject them to the pincers of a higher discount rate. The entire stabilization fund of $2,000,000,000 would likewise, by itself, be unequal to the task. In the nineteen-twenties it was said that $50,000,000 either way would tighten or ease the inner money market. Current calculations of banking economists are that 10 times that amount would be necessary to obtain the same effect. Local bankers are inclined to think that after many years of eager discussion and hopeful legislation, currency and credit management is further away than ever.

Drop of 118,000 In Factory Jobs Occurs in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Weekly factory pay rolls in June, as compared with May, decreased 2.9 per cent, or $4,100,000, while factory employment decreased 1.7 per cent, or about 118,000 workers, according to a report from Secretary Perkins. The report is based on representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries.

The Labor Department said these represented more than 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries and more than 60 per cent of the wage earners in the 90 industries studied.

Weekly pay roll increases in the anthracite and bituminous coal mining industries were credited with playing a large part in checking the decline.

The June index of factory employment, based on the 1923-25 average, was 79.7, as compared with 81.1 a year ago, and that of factory pay rolls was 66.5, as compared with 64.9 a year ago.

Factory employment "normally declines from May to June, decreases having been reported in nine of the preceding 16 years, Secretary Perkins said.

Miss Perkins remarked that declines were "slightly more pronounced in the durable goods group of industries, employment decreasing 2.2 per cent and pay rolls 3.8 per cent.

"In the nondurable goods group, employment decreased 1.3 per cent and pay rolls 1.9 per cent," she continued.

"Manufacturing industries of major importance registering declines in employment were automobiles, blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, foundries and machine shops, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, cotton goods, silk goods, men's and women's clothing and boots and shoes.

"Industries related to building construction show substantial gains, particularly mill work, plumbers' supplies, cement and brick.

"In the last-named industry the settlement of labor difficulties augmented the expected seasonal increase.

"The machine tool industry, which is a barometer of orders placed for power-driven metal-cutting machinery, continued the expansion which has occurred in each month since November of last year. The June employment level in machine tools is the maximum reported since April, 1931."

The World's Business

Government in Business in Great Britain

JUST before going on vacation, I wrote a short account of state control and regulation in Great Britain, my object being to disabuse those Americans, and they are legion, who still think that Britain is the last citadel of economic individualism.

That article, apparently, aroused much interest. American readers ask for more details. Well, there is a letter in the same post-vacation mail bag which provides some—a letter from a valued correspondent in Canada. He says: "This article did a very good piece of work in pointing out just how far England has gone along the road of state control of industry—in fact, as you said, it cleared up a general misapprehension on this point. If I may be permitted a small comment, however, it appeared to me that in one section you did not make quite as much of the case as you might have done. Under the heading 'Money' you referred only to the commercial banks and to the Bank of England. However, another extremely important part of the 'Money Mechanism' is the *money market*, and here the Government for the past three and one-half years has exercised considerable control—in some cases to an almost startling degree. There is the Treasury ban on foreign issues, and their control—or 'advice'—over the domestic market, which recently came to a head in the case of the Glasgow loan.

"Then a particularly interesting manifestation of this control was the refusal by the Chancelor of the Exchequer, in December, 1934, to permit a group of English financiers to purchase the Red Star Line from the International Mercantile Marine, on the grounds that it might create competition which would injure the Cunard-White Star merger (in which, of course, the British Government are interested) and might jeopardize the 'Queen Mary' and her still unborn sister ship. In order to refresh my memory on this point I looked up my file of the 'Economist', and found two very interesting references to it, copies of which I enclose herewith.

"I entirely agree with your remark that it is extremely difficult to determine the extent to which the Government has voice in the policy of the Bank of England. I note your reference to Dr. Herbert Feis' conclusion that if a tie-up does exist, it will probably be found in the clubs. As far as *'control'* is concerned, I imagine that it is of the most informal and elastic kind, and probably varies according to the particular point at issue. I cannot help feeling, however, that the *'co-operation'* between the Bank and the Treasury is of a more definite nature—in fact, I remember reading somewhere or other that Montagu Norman (Governor of the Bank of England) makes a visit to the Treasury every single evening on his way home from the bank."

The additional evidence will be read with interest in American circles which have not followed those developments. Britain's Treasury, apparently, believes in no halfway measures. Having bought into the shipping industry, it has become monopoly minded. Our London correspondent, H. V. Hodson, has criticized such tactics. The London Economist also is severe:

> This incident makes it imperative to clear up the exact status of the Treasury's "informal" powers. Is it not time to make it clear that the Treasury, just as every other Department of State, has those powers which are granted to it by statute and no more; and that if it wants to protect its investments from healthy competition, it should come to Parliament and ask for the power to do so? There have been plenty of objections in the recent past to delegated legislation by government departments. But here apparently is legislation without even the formality of delegation of its authority by Parliament. The economics of the Treasury's case are as bad as its law. Even if the purchase of the Red Star liners is prevented, the project of a cheap transatlantic service will not lapse. The particular liners in question will be run by a German line, while the British promoters intend to build two new ships of 26,000 tons with a speed of 22 knots.

In one respect this sounds like a Republican blast against the unconstitutional behavior of the Executive of the New Deal. This is the aspect of the comment dealing with the delegation of powers. In general, too, the case shows the extent to which the British Government, along with other governments, has entered business.

H. B. E.

Stocks of Crude Oil Drop 2,149,000 Barrels

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reports that stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum on July 13 totaled 317,045,000 barrels, representing a decline of 2,149,000 barrels from the preceding week. Domestic stocks declined 1,965,000 barrels, and foreign crude, 229,000.

Daily average production was 2,775,000, an increase of 40,000. Daily average crude runs to stills was 2,710,000, a decline of 30,000.

Daily average imports were 111,000, compared with a daily average of 48,000 during the preceding week.

Leading Insurance Firms Report Good Assets Gain

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—The America Fore group of insurance companies reports combined assets of $219,708,490, as of June 30, an increase of $16,184,274 during the first half of 1935. During the like period, the combined market value of securities increased $12,003,919, and combined unearned premimum reserve increased $1,725,712.

Included in the America Fore group are Continental Insurance, Niagara Fire Insurance, First American Fire Insurance, Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance, American Eagle Fire Insurance, Maryland Insurance Company of Delaware, and Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York.

Power Production Best in 4½ Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, July 24

ELECTRIC power output for the week ended July 20, reported by the Edison Electric Institute at 1,807,037,000 kilowatt hours, represented not only the eighth successive output to show a new high for the week, but was the highest output for the last 286 weeks or 4½ years. It was within 3 per cent of the highest winter load ever reported.

The increase is attributed in part to the unseasonal pickup in steel and lumber operations, and may be in part due to increased irrigation requirements on the Pacific coast due to the heat. The total was 7.2 per cent above the previous week and 8.6 per cent above the corresponding week of 1934.

Dominion Retains Position as Fifth Exporting Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada has more than retained its place in fifth position in 1934 among the great exporting nations of the world, increasing its percentage of the total world export trade from 3.59 per cent in 1933 to 3.99 last year; while in imports it has risen from the eleventh greatest importing nation to ninth place.

These figures, taken from the 1934 trade report of the League of Nations, show that Canada's percentage of world export trade was greater than in any year since prior to the depression.

Although world export trade is estimated by the League statisticians at only 34.4 per cent of the 1926 normal, Canadian exports are shown to be nearly 37 per cent normal. Canada's status in world export trade has been maintained despite reduced movements of grain, indicating possibly increased shipments of manufactures.

An even better showing is expected for the current year, as domestic exports for the first half of the year total $300,265,000 compared with $289,659,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

Lumber Exports Are 16 P. C. Above 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Aggregate exports of lumber from the United States for the first five months of this year were appreciably in excess of the corresponding period of 1934, although May exports were under the preceding month's figure, according to the Commerce Department's Forest Products Division.

Preliminary official statistics for the first five months of 1935, covering lumber, sawed timber and logs, show total hardwood and softwood, record exports of 733,473 M. board feet, an increase of approximately 16 per cent compared with the January-May period of 1934, it was stated.

May, 1935, exports of softwoods and hardwoods totaled 111,975 board feet, or approximately 13 per cent in excess of May, 1934, but 23 per cent under April, 1935. The monthly trend in the current year has been progressively downward since the peak month of January when 174 million feet were shipped abroad. Nevertheless, it is encouraging to note that comulative exports at the end of May were approximately 100 million feet greater than in 1934, it was stated.

Foreign Producers To Curb Lead Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—An agreement has been reached in London by lead producers outside of the United States, say cable advices received by the trade here. The pact provides they will not increase production without due notice to one another.

Beside the United States, the leading lead-producing countries of the world are Mexico, Australia and Burma. In Mexico the largst producer is the American Smelting and Refining Company, while production in the other two countries is controlled by British interests.

Stocks of lead in the United States at the close of June totaled 231,077 short tons, compared with 225,057 at the end of May and 238,181 at the close of June 1934, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Production in June was 33,002 tons, against 37,358 in May and 33,218 in June, 1934, while shipments in June were 26,978, compared with 32,341 in May and 28,276 in June, 1934.

As Guilder Falls, Street Sees New 'Gold Bloc' Crisis

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Wall Street swung its attention to the monetary front today, where a new gold bloc crisis, centering in the Netherlands, appeared in the making.

Aside from the natural repercussions in the foreign exchange market, however, financial quarters appeared to be viewing developments abroad calmly.

With Amsterdam dispatches frankly envisaging the likelihood of the fall of the "hard money" Cabinet of Premier Hendryk Colijn at The Hague because of lack of support for his deflationary budget measures, the guilder continued actively weak in the foreign exchange market.

The action of the Bank of the Netherlands in raising its discount rate to 5 per cent from 3 per cent after three successive cuts in the past month was regarded in banking quarters as indicating the strength of the pressure under which the guilder is laboring.

There was a general tendency among foreign exchange men to discount the renewed assurances by the Colijn government that the gold standard would be maintained, since both news and confidential advices from abroad indicated grave doubt that the present government could survive the withdrawal of support by the Catholic party.

Guilders dropped .20 of a cent in the foreign exchange market to 67.25 cents, well below the point at which gold can be shipped from Amsterdam to New York. Gold had already begun to move out of the Netherlands to European centers, banking circles here learned, but American institutions, it was reported in well-informed quarters, had apparently not as yet undertaken gold engagements.

Meanwhile, the weakness in the guilder, including a further decline in the currency for 90 days' forward delivery to 2 cents under spot, tended to obscure the rally in the Italian lira, which rose .10 of a cent to 8.12 cents. The improvement marked a recovery of roughly one-third of the maximum loss which the Italian currency suffered on Tuesday, following the suspension of the gold coverage clause of 40 per cent against notes.

Food Prices Decline 1 P. C. in Two Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—For the two weeks ended July 2, consumers' food prices fell 1.0 per cent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor announces.

At the present level of 121.8 (1913=100.0), the current index is 11.1 per cent higher than a year ago. The advance in food prices over the corresponding period of 1934 is due in large part to increases of 55.0 per cent for fats and oils, 29.9 per cent for meats, and 28.8 per cent for eggs.

The increase of 2.8 per cent for cereals and 3.8 per cent for dairy products was much less marked. In contrast, the important group, fruits and vegetables, shows a decline of 1.6 per cent compared with July 3, 1934.

Within the last two weeks meat prices dropped 2.1 per cent. Fruits and vegetables declined 2.3 per cent.

Butter fell 3.2 per cent, cheese 1.2 per cent and fresh milk eight tenths of 1 per cent. Eggs, on the contrary, advanced 1.6 per cent.

There was no change in any item in the cereals and bakery products group. Beverages decreased six tenths of 1 per cent. Fats and oils increased one tenth of 1 per cent, the result of conflicting price changes within the group. Sugar rose 1.8 per cent.

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Reich Church Crisis Arouses Racial Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 24—A protest by the Vatican followed by a counter-stroke from the Third Reich are the latest developments in the critical struggle now going on between secular and ecclesiastical authorities here.

It was learned Monday night Cesare Orsenigo, the Papal Nuncio, has twice protested at the Foreign Office against the National Socialist régime's attack on Roman Catholics, the first being a formal protest and the second an informal protest against alleged violations of the concordat of 1933.

The first protest was followed by Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring's order against "political Catholicism." As an answer to the second protest now comes the edict by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, forbidding Roman Catholic youth organizations henceforth to wear uniforms or badges, to parade publicly with flags and banners, or to exercise in the open.

To Thwart Menace

The edict thus extends to the whole of the Reich conditions which certain local authorities had themselves previously imposed. The official reason given is that Roman Catholic organizations have been exceeding their limits by indulging in political activities and were therefore a menace to the public safety.

The State has thus settled on its own terms the question of control of organizations. This question was left over from the concordat and has been the subject of many fruitless negotiations during the past two years.

The Reich association of Roman Catholic ex-service men is officially dissolved today by order of General Göring, since it is declared it tended to increase confessional differences where national unity should prevail.

Action aimed at the deconfessionalizing of local administrations is also being taken by a number of authorities.

Typical Order

The typical order is that issued by the Acting Oberburgermeister of Duisburg, which "requests" that officials should render to the state what is due the state by voluntarily withdrawing from membership in confessional, official and professional associations, and by taking their children away from confessional youth organizations. The Oberburgermeister concludes by saying he reserves the right to see that his request is carried out within a certain period.

Reports from the Rhineland and Westphalia indicate that feeling between Roman Catholics and National Socialists runs high, especially in towns like Cologne and Aachen, which at the last election returned a large anti-National Socialist vote.

New Provocation

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Münster publishes in the local Roman Catholic weekly a letter thanking all those who had written in appreciation of his protest against Dr. Alfred Rosenberg's speaking recently in that city. Such action according to the National Zeitung of Essen, General Göring's paper, constitutes new provocation and people who write such letters should be treated as enemies of state.

Although probably no single action can be held directly responsible for the present outbreak of hostilities between the Roman Catholic Church and the Third Reich, the declaration that the sterilization law applies to all German subjects, including Roman Catholics, is regarded as having had much to do with it. The state comes first, said the recent order of the Minister of the Interior.

"The sterilization law is contrary to our religious principles and by the concordat we have the right to oppose it," a number of Roman Catholic bishops proclaimed last Sunday from their pulpits.

World Outlooks Clash

Here comes the clash of two "Weltanschauung"—world outlooks—one based on Nordic racialism, the other on a religion based on human universalism. The sterilization law has, in fact, brought the racial issue to a head.

Two more Catholic priests were yesterday found guilty of violation of the Reich's foreign currency regulations by transferring funds abroad. One was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of 75,000 marks. The other was sentenced to three years in prison and a fine of 25,000 marks.

Rising Metal Prices Open Alaskan Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Ketchikan came into the world some 40 years ago as a fish saltery site. It did not grow into the status of a town, however, until mining development was started in the district. For the first 15 years of this century, the town drew its support from mining activity in the district.

Then the fisheries came into prominence, and since then Ketchikan has been almost wholly a fishing community. More canned salmon is packed in Ketchikan today than in any other city in the world.

Now, however, stirred into activity by higher prices for gold and silver, old properties in this district are being reopened. The resultant mining activity is the greatest in two decades.

The old Sealevel properties, once mined, now are being developed on a modest scale. Diamond drillers have been engaged in prospecting the ore veins for future operations. The old Dolomi mine has been the site of extensive operations by a crew of 30 men. The mill will be ready for operation by Aug. 1, when the crew will be trebled. Both properties are gold mines.

Cities Receive Allotment From 'Gas' Tax for Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—An effort on the part of towns to obtain a share of the "gas" tax has borne fruit in the State of Washington, cities being granted, by legislative enactment, an allocation on the basis of $1.50 per capita, 1930 census.

The first provision was that only streets designated as state primary highways could come under the "gas" tax fund benefits, but remonstrance from the cities has changed the policy.

Each municipality is to divide its share between general maintenance and construction, as it sees fit. Streets that have gone down during the last five years are to be restored. Seattle is expected to receive $540,148, Tacoma $157,882, Spokane $170,000 and Everett and Bellingham $45,000 each.

Air Conditioning

Air conditioning has made substantial progress in Toronto, London and other Canadian cities during the last year, according to reports to the Department of Commerce.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit selling friends, neighbors wonderful 21 folder $1 assortment; 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses, request samples. SCHWER, 287, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big profits selling outstanding 21 folder $1 assortment, 6 other boxes. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doubleday Company, Fitchburg S-2, Mass.

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DISTRIBUTORS—BIG PROFITS in NRG, the modern lubricant and automotive necessity. Every car owner a prospect. Every user a booster. Increases power and mileage. Reduces gasoline costs. Lifetime opportunity to get in permanent year-'round repeat business. Contracts available only to high-class salesmen of ability, who can organize sales forces and operate established plan, and who are financially able to carry a modest stock with which to fill orders for quick delivery. Commission. DYNAMICS RESEARCH CORPORATION, 360 Furman Street, Brooklyn, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

COLORFUL Sweet Peas, Violets, Gardenias, exquisitely made of Oriental Wood Fiber, will enhance your appearance; 50c each. ROXANE, 52 Highland Drive, (Buckhead), Atlanta, Ga.

IMPORTED PERFUMES BY DORISE

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FRIENDLY LETTERS: Arrange for a series of these personal letters sent as a gift to someone who welcomes the postman. JANE GRAHAM, Box 724, Huntington, W. Va.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOKING instructress required immediately, established American school domestic art; European training and American practical private service experience essential; cable or wire F. Thiefke, 3278 Wilshire, Talmadge Apts., Los Angeles, Calif.

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MANUFACTURERS' agent with 10 years' experience in Chicago market offers sales service to reliable manufacturers. F. GUST, Room 960, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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MEXICO CITY, Calle Neva 46, Colonia Cuachtemoc—Few guests received in private home, beautiful situation; garden; references exchanged. Apartado 2233.

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Overlooking Malaga Cove, cultural community; 11 rooms, tile roof, 3 baths, 2 tiled, patio garden, double garage; $20,000; terms. GEACH REALTY, 200 S. Elena, Redondo Beach.

COMPLETE INFORMATION on all properties for sale in BEVERLY HILLS and WESTERN LOS ANGELES. Money to Loan. The Alison Company, Inc., 168 N. Camden, Beverly Hills, WO 52779

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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Ilkley Garden Apartments, 180 Huntington Ave.—Cool, desirable rooms with running water; nearly opposite The Mother Church, near by garage. S. J. SLACK

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER—Trustworthy, experienced business woman with diversified training, well educated; free to travel; good driver; references. Box R-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Salesman Becomes Professor of English At Japanese School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Japanese is not a popular language among Americans. Its characters seem strange to Western eyes, and besides there is a belief that it is difficult to learn. Yet industrious persons nevertheless manage to master its form and style. Among these is Percival D. Perkins, until recently general sales manager of the California Consolidated Water Company.

After studying Japanese here during his spare time for the past six years, Mr. Perkins left the business of selling water this month to become professor of conversational English at Daisan Koto School, Kyoto, Japan. With Mrs. Perkins, he sailed from Los Angeles Harbor on July 14, and will enter his new profession upon arriving in Japan.

The appointment, it was reported, was made for three years, and during his residence abroad, Mr. Perkins is to be a special representative of the Society for Oriental Studies, Claremont College. His commission was awarded by the Japanese Imperial University.

The metamorphosis of a bottled water salesman who turned professor of a subject that is ordinarily obscure to most businessmen caused a stir of interest in Los Angeles. From this it developed that both written and spoken Japanese can be learned quite readily in California, which has a large Oriental population.

Mr. Perkins last spring was awarded the degree of Master of Arts by the University of Southern California in recognition of his literary research. He has also been a research associate at the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.

Local Classified Advertising

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BACK BAY and vicinity, superior, modern 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-room apartments $28-$75 up; sub-rentals; furnished apartments; free service; auto. W. E. COOPER, office 123 Mass. Ave. KEN. 1830. Open evenings.

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Most attractive apartment for rent, surrounded by beautiful flower garden and lawn; $80; situated near Longwood Cricket Club. Call ALAN McKISSOCK, LON. 4868.

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Rentals Reduced
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NEWTONVILLE — Near Christian Science church, 5 rooms, lower apartment, heated, beautifully landscaped lot; $85. C. Winslow Rich, Centre Newton 5000, or write 630 Commonwealth Ave., Newton, Mass.

PENTHOUSE—Six rooms, unusually attractive, co-operative building; furnished or unfurnished from October 1st; glass-enclosed sun room; beautifully landscaped terrace occupying entire roof; two additional maid's rooms. Apply on premises, 141 East 72nd St., New York City, or telephone Plaza 3-1042.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
BACK BAY, 2-4-room apts., warm, comfortable, conv., $40 to $53.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15; latest G. E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Reliable management. 24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN more 0482

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—University section, 6-room apartment, screens, porches, garage, $40. MRS. C. A. CHURCH, 200 W. Brighton Ave.

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Notice to Visitors

Ours to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 05 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2206

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

AUTO Body and Motor Repairs, Brake Service, Body Painting. H. W. Johnson & Co. Inc., 796 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

TEMPORARY home with Christian Scientists for wholesome boy, age 12, preferably country; will do chores for part payment board. MRS. MARIAN WILSON, 423 Riverview Ave., Swarthmore, Pa.

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DRESSMAKING, $5 and up; alterations, 35c per hour. LILYAN L. MAHER, 46 Westland Ave., Boston (Suite 10). Com. 8143 (house phone).

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080

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HAYDEN HALL, Providence Rd., Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia suburb—Temporary or permanent home for those needing loving experienced care or rest and study. Tel. Media 1071.

PLEASANT REST HOME near Boston; reasonable rates. Address MRS. E. J. MARIA, Weston, Mass. Tel. Waltham 1042.

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WHY not bring in those old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

Kansas City Saloons Must Close on Sunday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Sunday closing of saloons, required under the state liquor law, is being enforced in Kansas City for the first time since repeal, and an effort is being made to stop the sale of beer in drug stores.

An ordinance, passed recently by the city council, put beer places under the same regulations as places selling drinks of higher alcoholic content.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—ALBERT NORKIN is ready to give you estimates; painter, paperhanger and decorator. 307 Sterling St. Slocum 6-8289.

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A Good Place
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A quiet, restful, harmonious home
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Come for the happy hours of a week-end, a summer, or a delicious meal, or make it your own real home. Rest, Study, or Play in the lovely country. Transportation to Beach and Church. Large cool rooms with running water. A sleeping porch if you wish. Fireplaces. Rates $15.00 to $35.00 a week.
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Roller-refrigeration
Gas Ranges—Oil Burners
Washing Machines
LAWLER'S
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GRADUATE CORSETIERES
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Priced for Quick Clearance
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No Orthopedic Models Included

IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
296 CENTRAL AVENUE

KEARNY

John D. Crane & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
241 KEARNY AVENUE
KEARNY, N. J.
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MAPLEWOOD CLEANERS & DYERS, INC.
Tailoring
SPECIAL FOR THIS MONTH
Men's Linen Suits Cleaned and Pressed
69 cents
99 BAKER STREET S. O. 2-4496

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Wellmont Haberdashers
Semi-Annual
MANHATTAN SHIRT SALE
Now in progress. Pajamas are also on sale. Shirts now $1.55, $1.85, $2.15 and $2.45.
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Incorporated
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Venetian Blinds
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TELEPHONE 2-6208

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MONTCLAIR, N. J. TEL. 2-2977

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GUILD OPTICIANS
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Near Church Street

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Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO RADIO RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
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TEL. BOONTON 8-1446-W

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INSURANCE
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156 Ridgewood Avenue Newark, N. J.
MA-3-1200 BI-3-3200

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

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INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
(Since 1908)
239-241 MAIN ST., ORANGE, N. J.

5 to $1 ENNA JETTICK
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Shoes for Women
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

Special Sale of All Summer Dresses and Suits
Attractive Styles and Materials
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TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
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28 Years of Quality Merchandising

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PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

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Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

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An Opportunity!
Fill in the gap in your summer wardrobe during the
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Men's, Women's and Children's Wear
THE QUALITY SHOP
MAPLE AVENUE HO-HO-KUS

WESTFIELD

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place. THIS IS THE PLACE.
Westfield Storage Battery and Supply Co., Inc.
221-223 North Avenue
Phone Westfield 2-1020

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.
Quality OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH *Service*
YARD AND OFFICE
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2102

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JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVE.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

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WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
729 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet

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"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

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DEPARTMENT STORE
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AUGUST Furniture Prices Prevail at
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827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA
The New 1935 Hoover Electric Cleaner
NRA
Sold on Convenient Payments

KITCHENS TIRE SERVICE
Incorporated
"We are equipped to render you SERVICE surpassed by none."
Firestone Tires, Texaco Fire Chief and Penzip Gasoline, Lubrication and Brake Service, Batteries, Accessories, Tire Retreading
1802 Parade St. 11th and Sassafras Sts.

HARRISBURG

Always Reliable
DOUTRICHS
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FANSLOW
Distinctive Sportswear
Stetson Hats for Women
11 E. Lancaster Avenue, Ardmore

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FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 N. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9238

PEN

Huge 'Nautostrade' Proposed To Rush Ships Across France, Avoiding Loop Around Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Construction of a gigantic "nautostrade" for transporting ships across France from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean, is a proposal now receiving serious if somewhat skeptical consideration here.

A suggested alternative to the much-discussed "two-seas canal," the nautostrade would consist of a wide railway on a concrete foundation similar to the autostrades now under construction in Italy and Germany. Along this immense concrete and steel track huge basins resembling canal locks would carry ocean-going vessels at the rate of 60 miles per hour across southwestern France.

Admittedly audacious from a technical point of view, such a nautostrade, it is claimed, would by no means be necessarily impossible, and from a financial point of view it is said to offer decisive advantages over the "two-seas" canal scheme. For many years—if not actually for centuries—there has been a project to link the Atlantic to the Mediterranean by means of a canal capable of accommodating ocean-going ships, thus avoiding the lengthy loop around Spain. Serious study has been given this proposed canal in France, principally because of the military interest it would present as a means of transporting warships from one coast of France to the other without having to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar.

Perfectly possible from a technical point of view, this two-seas canal is, however, economically impracticable, in the opinion of most experts. The estimated cost is put at approximately 25,000,000,000 francs ($1,000,000,000 at par), and it is questioned whether the saving of time would be great enough to make it a paying proposition.

The nautostrade, on the other hand, would cost only about 6,000,000 francs, according to its inventor, M. Maehl. Thanks to the speed, almost equal to that of a railroad train, at which vessels would be carried from one ocean to the other, the nautostrade would attract a great deal more traffic than a canal, according to M. Maehl, and therefore would be a distinctly paying proposition. It is estimated that a steamship would be carried from Bordeaux on the Atlantic to Béziers on the Mediterranean, in from 5 to 10 hours, as against 30 hours by canal. From the point of view of national defense, the nautostrade would thus be much more valuable than a canal for the rapid transportation of ships and troops.

The inventor's plans for the proposed nautostrade call for the construction of a number of basins 25 meters long, 28 meters wide and 15 meters deep, closed at each end by removable gates. Thus if it were desired to transport a ship 110 meters long, for instance, five of these basins would be placed end to end, the intermediate gates removed and the whole rendered water-tight by a system of pneumatic connections.

The basins would then be filled with water to a suitable depth according to the size of the ship. The water, it is claimed, would assure the equal distribution of weight. Suspension on the carriage would be by hydraulic pistons, with compressed air "springs."

This original vehicle, mounted on wheels similar to those of a locomotive, would then travel along the nautostrade, propelled by electric motors forming a part of each basin. The electricity would come from water-power projects located along the route which, as at present outlined, would begin near Bordeaux, follow the Garonne River, cross it at Grenade, pass near the fortified city of Carcassonne and follow the valley of the Aude River to come out in the Mediterranean coast near Béziers.

At present, the "nautostrade" is no more than an ambitious project of its inventor. Several experts, however, have pronounced it well within the realm of possibility, and it is now proposed to proceed with experiments on a reduced scale, so that something more tangible than a paper project can be presented to the French Parliament for its opinion later on.

Radio Keeps Pace With Interest Of Public in World Affairs

The use of the microphone to reflect important affairs of the nation and the world is keeping pace with the increase of public interest in these affairs. Possibly it has been a major factor in developing this interest by providing more intimate contact with sources of news. When a president or statesman talks directly to citizens sitting in their homes, he is likely to have an attentive audience and the problems he discusses are apt to seem of more real and immediate interest.

Programs of this type were given nearly twice as much time by the major American broadcasting systems during the first half of 1935 as in the same period last year.

The National Broadcasting Company reports that President Roosevelt, during the first six months of the year, made use of its facilities nine times, while members of his Cabinet have spoken two or three times a week. Columbia microphones picked up the voice of the Chief Executive seven times during the same period.

Special Series Arranged

Two special series of programs were arranged by this system. In the Sunday evening "Congressional Opinion" periods such speakers as Senators Robert M. LaFollette, Robert F. Wagner, William Gibbs McAdoo and Pat Harrison, were able to present their views directly to a nation-wide audience.

A broadcast depicting the American Government in action, was heard on March 4—anniversary of President Roosevelt's inauguration—under the title, "Of the People, By the People, For the People." For two hours and 20 minutes the executive offices, congressional halls and committee rooms were "thrown open" to Columbia microphones for a factual record of governmental activity. Government leaders participated personally. This broadcast brought an unusually large audience response.

Noteworthy among special broadcasts, reflecting national affairs, were: the opening of Congress, Congressional debate on the "gag rule"; the Public Housing Conference at Washington with Secretary Ickes among the speakers; presidential messages to Congress; International Labor Conference programs, and the Republican "Grass Roots" convention at Springfield, Ill. Among the prominent personalities who have addressed Columbia listeners in special broadcasts are Dr. Stephen S. Wise, noted Jewish leader; John F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency; Henry Goddard Leach, famous editor; Major Henry H. Curran, director of the National Economy League; Judge Ferdinand Pecora, and Norman Thomas, Socialist leader.

History Dramatized

Scientists, educators, religious leaders and businessmen kept NBC listeners fully informed of their problems and progress; great historical and cultural events were dramatized and commemorated; news events—the Mohawk and Macon disasters, Weyerhaeuser kidnaping, and sports—were covered. Actual scenes from every quarter of the globe, shifting as world interest changed its focus, were broadcast through NBC portable microphones.

The Columbia network brought its nation-wide audience 62 broadcasts from abroad during the period. These included a colorful series of the first programs ever head in America from China, from Egypt, Monte Carlo, the Duchy of Luxembourg, Pompeii, Cracow in Poland, Bohemia, Yugoslavia and Seville.

A series on "Freedom," arranged by the British Broadcasting Corporation, was heard in this country through Columbia during April and May. Speakers included George Bernard Shaw, Gilbert K. Chesterton, Wyndham Lewis, Herbert Morrison and Sir Ernest Benn.

Another unusual series, called "Transatlantic Bulletins," also was inaugurated during the period. In these, Sir Frederick Whyte and other prominent English leaders addressed the Columbia audience in America, while Raymond Gram Swing, noted editor and correspondent, interpreted American affairs for the British listeners. The series, arranged with a view to creating a better understanding between the two nations, has been resumed.

Jubilee Broadcast

One of the major transatlantic broadcasting ventures undertaken by Columbia came during May, when five programs were arranged in connection with King George's Silver Jubilee celebration. The British monarch, himself, was heard twice during these broadcasts.

The National Broadcasting Company is also bringing its listeners a better knowledge of foreign peoples and their problems through many and varied broadcasts. There were 114 programs from abroad during the first half of 1935 and NBC officials are now in Europe to expand this service even further.

Six Columbia programs, entitled "How Can We Stay Out of War?" brought to listeners such speakers as Newton D. Baker, Raymond Leslie Buell, Senator Gerald P. Nye, Senator James P. Pope and Rear Admiral William V. Pratt.

[A Wednesday Radio Feature]

The Monitor Views the News

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Idaho

Boise—Week days, 2 p. m., KIDO, 1350kc.

Missouri

Kansas City—Week days, 6:30 p. m., KWKC, 1370kc.

Pennsylvania

*Erie—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack—Daily, 1:45 p. m., CHWK, 780kc.

Discontinued

Alabama

Mobile—Newscasts discontinued for present; WALA, 1380kc.

*Daylight saving time.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Wisconsin

Milwaukee—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 6, 7, WLBL, 900kc.

School and Works Plan Announced for Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. — More than 20,000,000 pesos will be spent this year for public works in the Federal District, in accordance with the Six-Year Plan, it was announced by Cosme Honojosa, Governor of the Federal District. Seven million pesos will go for public education while another 13,000,000 will be spent on water works, including the pumping plants at Xotepingo, Villa Obregon, Monte Alegre and Milpa Alta and the installation of pipes in Tlaxpana, Villa Obregon, Colonia del Valle and Anahuac (all small towns near Mexico.)

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

Check √ Yes or No

1. Is Cincinnati larger than Indianapolis? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is the following statement correct in every particular: "Kid gloves are not kid at all, but are made of lambskin or sheepskin?" (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Was Theodore Roosevelt ever Vice-President of the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Are all of the following words correctly spelled: grieve, sieve, relieve, geology, genealogy? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Was the sewing machine invented by an American? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Have all-metal radio tubes been proved satisfactory? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Is Manila due south of Shanghai? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. If you were looking for the book of Nahum, and you opened your Bible to Micah, should you turn the pages to the right? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Did Dr. Johnson write "Rasselas"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Does the following sentence conform to good English composition: "Having won the first two games easily, the champion extended his victories to seven consecutive games in a row"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Handy Lapboards

A MAN who is handy with tools went to a local lumber yard and secured short pieces of three-ply woods, or pieces of pressed woods that do not warp. With these he made lapboards, 36 inches long by about 20 wide, and cut out a rounded piece in the center of one side sufficiently large to fit easily around the body when sitting down. This board can be slipped over the arms of a rocker, and provides a convenient place to put writing materials, or to use when working on a stamp book or in getting a lesson.

He put door stoppers on some to make them into bed trays. Some he painted in bright colors, and others he left unpainted awaiting orders as to the color desired by the buyer. The edges he carefully sandpapered and rubbed down until smooth. The article had so many uses that he soon developed a remunerative business.

C. A. R.

Daily Features

From the Marine Section of the Monitor Camera Club's Album

Race Off Santa Monica, Calif.

"When Do We Eat?"

Lake Michigan Aglow

The Upper Picture Was Sent In by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif. The View at the Lower Left Was Submitted by Mrs. Mary E. Hamilton, Los Angeles. The Snapshot at the Lower Right Was Furnished by Miss Grace M. Miller, Aurora, Ill.

Mr. Scroggins

Florrie Finds Some New Weather

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

MR. and Mrs. Roger P. Scroggins sat on their front piazza in Ulmus Americana (American elm) and fanned themselves. There was no breeze. It was the time of evening when usually the trees of the Common do some fanning with the little breezes; but on this particular evening, the only fanning anyone could get was what one furnished oneself.

"A warm evening," said Mrs. Scroggins.

"A warm evening," said Mr. Scroggins.

"We might walk," said Mrs. Scroggins.

"I would prefer to sit," said Mr. Scroggins.

Mrs. S. rocked back and forth in her rocker and fanned some more. "I prefer to sit, too," she said, "now that I've thought about it more."

They rocked, fanned, and sat; then sat, fanned, and rocked.

Suddenly, out of the sky came Florrie, pigeon of great prominence. She slid to the porch railing in a skillful glide and used her tail feathers for a perfect three-point landing.

"Warm," said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Warm," said Mr. Scroggins.

Florrie winked at length. "I can take you to some new weather," she said.

Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins leaped to their feet.

"Let's go at once," said Mrs. S.

So Florrie led the way. They went slowly and stopped every now and then, to do some fanning. Down across the Common they went, across Tremont Street, down Tremont to Winter; then across Washington, which divides Winter and Summer, and so down Summer Street. Into several alleys and around a number of corners they went; and at length Florrie stood aside, and, with the tip of her wing, courteously bade them pass inside a big door which stood partly open.

As they passed inside, a breath of cool air greeted them, and both Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins stopped, smiled and smiled again.

"This is the inside of a building where many people work in the daytime," said Florrie.

The Scrogginses strolled to the middle of a marble floor which stretched away from them on every side like a frozen lake. They sat on the marble.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

New Weather Greeted Them.

"It's cool," said Mrs. S. with a smile.

"It is cool," said Mr. S., "and nice."

From over at one side a bell clanged and an elevator came down.

"Where does that go?" said Scroggins to Florrie.

"Up," said Florrie, "without wings."

Scroggins remembered at once that he had ridden in one of these moving rooms and told the story all over again to Florrie and his wife. The elevator went up again, out of sight. The three friends sat on the cool floor and indulged in what was practically gloating.

At length they went out into the street.

There they found the East Wind. It had brought cooling to the city while they were inside. It made them step out briskly and with shining eyes to the Common.

"Florrie," said Scroggins, as she left them at their door, "you found some new weather and we'll always remember it."

Florrie winked. "But," said Mrs. Scroggins, "there's nothing quite like having the East Wind find *us*."

Daily Anecdote

A Promise

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A VISITOR of some importance was calling on Colonel Roosevelt one afternoon. They were in the midst of a serious discussion when some of his sons and their cousins entered. "It's after 4, Uncle," said one of the boys.

"So it is," agreed the President, glancing up at the clock. "Why didn't you call me sooner?"

Turning to his caller he said: "I must ask you to excuse me; we'll finish this talk later. I promised the boys I would go out with them at 4 o'clock, and I never keep them waiting. It's hard for a boy to wait."

Quotation for Today

TO RULE anger is well, to prevent is better.

—George Eliot

In Lighter Vein

The Size

The conductor came down the bus collecting fares and stopped before a passenger who was sitting with his arms extended in front of him.

"Your fare, please?" he asked.

"You'll find a dime in my right-hand coat pocket," said the man.

The conductor stared at the man suspiciously.

"Anything the matter with your arms?" he asked.

"Oh, no," came the reply, "the width between my hands is the size of a pane of glass I'm going to buy."—*Toronto Globe.*

Wilted

Little Bill thought it would be quite an adventure to drink from one of the drinking fountains which were found at frequent intervals in the little city in which he lived. Finally, one day he was given permission to climb up and help himself to a drink.

He took one short swallow, and looked up in a most surprised manner, saying, "Why, I didn't suppose the water would be wilted."

Not So Dumb

There was a young lady named Cholmondeley,
Who was never known to act dolmondeley.
She went to the sea,
To bathe and be free,
And came back looking even more colmondeley.

Fair Warning

His Lordship: "What was all that laughter and noise that I heard last evening, Jensen?"

Jensen: "Excuse me, my lord, but the cook and I were celebrating our silver wedding!"

His Lordship: "Well, just see that it does not happen again."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Give a Good Time"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

DUKE is a large-bodied and great-hearted German sheep dog. He lives in a city home, a pal to three boys who exactly suit him. Friendliness rules in his family, so he expects it everywhere.

Aside from his duties to his young masters, is one that he assumed for himself when he discovered that a city collection truck brought, on schedule, certain recognizable odors up the alley to his very back gate. He devised his own schedule of leisurely waiting beside the garage for the truck to stop for trash, so that he could sniff and sniff.

Perhaps the drivers understand dog desires, for they soon arranged more than sniffs for him. Now when the truck shows up at Duke's gate, laid out on the running board is such an array of choice bones as might regale Snubs' Bone Exchange.

Duke grins, and greets the drivers; then deliberately chooses his bone; and, with a peculiar glance and a tailwag that means "until tomorrow," he retires to gnaw his joint under his familiar bramble or fig branch.

His kind and thoughtful friends, amused at his sagacity, and thanked by his evident regard, then rattle away, keeping a lookout for other dogs to give a good time to. There are no troublesome dogs now along their route. Common work can be lifted to the level of high adventure.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Appii Forum

WHEN Paul at length approached Rome for the first time, after landing at Puteoli at the close of a long and hazardous voyage from Palestine, two groups of Christians from the imperial city advanced to meet the apostle, some greeting him at what our Common Version describes as "Appii forum," while the others met him at "the three taverns" (Acts 28:14 f.).

Appii forum is a Latin phrase which means literally, "the market of Appius," and is thus translated by the Revised Version.

This place, which in the first century of the Christian era ranked as a municipality (Pliny: III, 64), lay upon the famous Roman road known as the Appian Way, and was situated some 39 miles to the south of Rome. The evidence of interest and support offered by the arrival of the delegations at "Appii forum" and "the three taverns," brought encouragement to Paul and caused him to thank God (Acts 28:15).

Brevities

Ottawa Evening Citizen: Raddage is a curious plant which has grown by crossing a radish and a cabbage. Some genius will eventually cross cabbage and corn with a beef flavor.

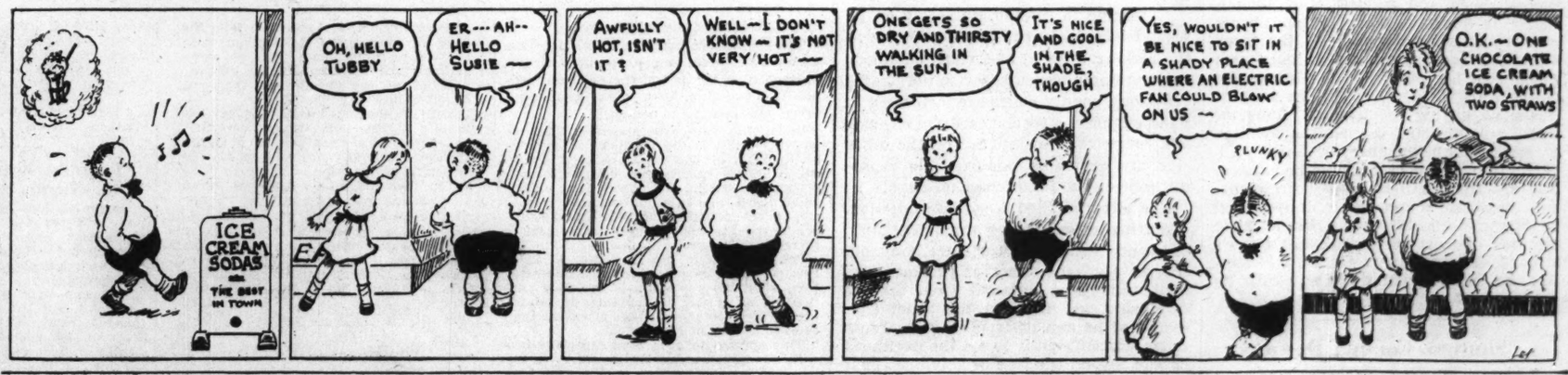
Los Angeles Times: How annoying when a woman ignored your remark that she can't start a watch with a hairpin. Especially when she makes it go.

Punch: A small child at a painting class in a play center was asked what were the three primary colors. "Red, white and blue, Miss," she replied.

Detroit Free Press: Of course the wife earns half of the income. How could any business get along without a good buyer?

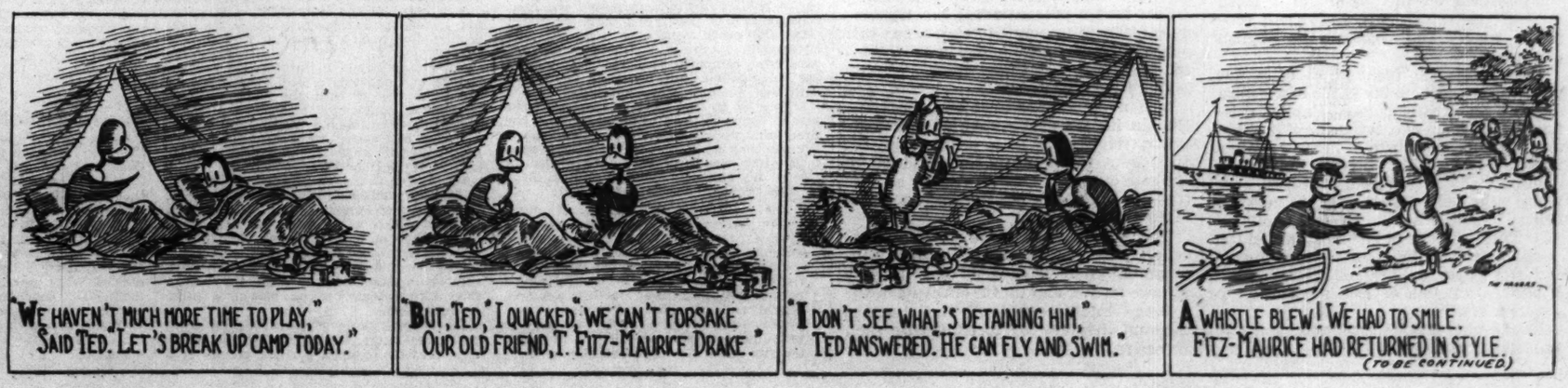
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*A Man's Life Is Full of Trials*

By Le Pelley


ICE CREAM SODAS
THE BEST IN TOWN
OH, HELLO TUBBY
ER--- AH-- HELLO SUSIE —
AWFULLY HOT, ISN'T IT ?
WELL—I DON'T KNOW — IT'S NOT VERY HOT —
ONE GETS SO DRY AND THIRSTY WALKING IN THE SUN —
IT'S NICE AND COOL IN THE SHADE, THOUGH
YES, WOULDN'T IT BE NICE TO SIT IN A SHADY PLACE WHERE AN ELECTRIC FAN COULD BLOW ON US —
PLUNKY
O.K.— ONE CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM SODA, WITH TWO STRAWS

The Adventures of Waddles —*Fitz-Maurice Returns*

By The Hagers


"WE HAVEN'T MUCH MORE TIME TO PLAY," SAID TED. LET'S BREAK UP CAMP TODAY."
"BUT, TED," I QUACKED, "WE CAN'T FORSAKE OUR OLD FRIEND, T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE."
"I DON'T SEE WHAT'S DETAINING HIM," TED ANSWERED. "HE CAN FLY AND SWIM."
A WHISTLE BLEW! WE HAD TO SMILE. FITZ-MAURICE HAD RETURNED IN STYLE.
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Paying for an African Adventure

PREMIER MUSSOLINI is showing that a nation will not be deterred from risking a war simply because in the money sense it cannot afford to wage war.

Nations fight with men and resources. In men Italy is prolific. In resources she is very poor. Mussolini, it is true, has made desert places blossom like the rose. If men fight only on their stomachs, as Napoleon said they did, Mussolini has done the war cause a great service. His famous battle of wheat has made Italy practically self-sufficient in this foodstuff. But modern armies fight with mechanical implements. In this respect nature has been remarkably niggard. Not even the magic wand of a dictator can put metals or minerals into the Italian soil. The country is dependent upon other countries for the modern staples of war making—from iron and coal to vital alloys like manganese and molybdenum.

In the absence of domestic resources there are several ways in which the implements of war can be obtained. They can be earned. This necessitates the sale abroad of Italian goods and Italian services. In both departments there has been a falling off. Sales of goods for the first five months of this year show a decline of $20,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period last year. They are currently running at less than half the total for 1931.

Data for services rendered by Italians other than by selling goods abroad are not available. But one may fill in the blank from circumstantial evidence. Italy is still wedded to the old relation with other currencies. Many of these have been devalued or depreciated. Consequently, with the lira so expensive, Italy is losing trade in tourists and such services as steamship travel, though, in view of the increasing disposition of nations to serve themselves, there is much less to lose.

Italy, however, continues to obtain the necessary goods. Imports are running at a higher rate than last year. In such circumstances a nation with a war in the offing has no option but to import them on credit—which is merely payment deferred. This is what was done on a vast scale during the World War. But loans to Italy are barred in the United States by the Johnson Act. In Europe, according to New York banking opinion, as given by our financial correspondent in New York, the difficulty of raising money will be just as great if less explicit. Even consignments on ordinary short-term commercial credit are practically blocked. This is mainly Italy's fault. As with other countries, payments to foreign exporters are restricted by government action. Such interference has had a boomerang effect, foreign exporters insisting on a cash basis for their business with Italy.

In the absence of other means of settlement, in the absence also of deferment, Italy is doing two things. She is sweeping into the government coffers the foreign money holdings of her nationals and paying them in lira. The process is slow and the success dubious. Italy also is trenching upon her gold, the last resource of payment when all others are insufficient. By law she must keep a gold reserve of 40 per cent against her paper liabilities. From 53 per cent last year, the ratio is down to the brink of 40 per cent. Italy has now decided to suspend the 40 per cent law so that gold might be released for further payments. This is the sensible course to pursue. Gold is of use to a nation only when it is used.

It may be, however, that Italy is preparing to devalue. Devaluation would not only "stretch" her diminishing gold supply, but also would enable her to earn her swollen war imports by cheapening her export goods and services. But such a course is doubtful. For it would bring with it another problem. With the great war need for buying, Italy's purchases would cost her more in lira. During the World War, when other nations were in this same buying predicament, financial policy was directed toward the maintenance of a high exchange.

The Italian difficulty cannot be blinked. But, according to our Rome correspondent, Mussolini is apparently unperturbed by financial considerations. His attitude reminds one of one of Bernard Shaw's remarks. If a country's thinking is warlike, he says, it will wage war with its fists, if need be.

Shutters Coming Down

STRATFORD, Malvern, Canterbury, and now Glyndebourne—these are names inscribed on the banner of a great revival: the return to cultural and economic energy and vigor of the English provinces.

This provincial resumption of a due place in the national life is one of the most striking features of current English existence. Ten years ago, to an extent perhaps not readily conceivable in the United States, it seemed that London would soon dominate the British polity. If New York is the largest city and the biggest business center in America, the political capital is elsewhere, and one of the most influential social forces in the country—the cinema industry—operates 3000 miles away. Thus a certain amount of decentralization is assured.

But London is at once the economic and political capital of the United Kingdom, and the seat of its movie industry. In the middle twenties, the northern industries were moving southward, and population was coming with them; the rapid decline of the touring system concentrated the dramatic life of the country entirely in London; and the provinces seemed both economically and culturally to be shutting up shop.

But they are pulling down the shutters once more today. This is most noticeable perhaps in the cultural sphere, where the great success of the second Glyndebourne Festival has once again put provincial England on the musical map of Europe. Both the Stratford and Malvern dramatic festivals have been extended, and are very prosperous; and lately Canterbury has had a remarkable festival of drama and music.

Economically, too, the provinces are looking up, and improving trade returns indicate brighter prospects for the future. Thus the whole land benefits, as the tide of prosperity promises to flow more evenly over it.

General Strike—a Labor Mistake

GROCERY stores, restaurants, packing plants, department stores, filling stations and soda fountains were closed for a day and a half in Terre Haute, Ind., because of a strike of metal works employees. The workers had been unable in three months to obtain an agreement with the company, and appealed to other labor to support them when employers imported strikebreakers.

It is useless, of course, to assume to determine the rights and wrongs of such disputes except upon close range information, and even those living in the affected city cannot always have the facts necessary for a reliable opinion. Hence the appeal to public sentiment in general through the medium of a general strike is not at all so conducive to a correct decision as would be a quiet investigation by the parties concerned with the aid, perhaps, of an impartial mediator or arbitrator.

Moreover, the very action of attempting to make a whole community suffer for the failure of particular groups to settle their differences is more likely to alienate sympathy than to enlist it. This evidently was recognized by the Central Labor Council in Terre Haute, which refused to sanction the general strike—even under the euphemism of a "labor holiday."

A further point worth noting was made by union printers, who offered to continue at work, saying that to do otherwise would be a breach of their agreement with the publishers. If contracts with respect to wages, hours and working conditions are to have standing they must be as scrupulously observed on one side as the other. That the city's two newspapers chose to omit publication because of reported threats from outside does further discredit to the "wildcat" strike movement.

It is gratifying that the "labor holiday" has now been ended. In what proportions the credit is to be divided among the Federal Labor Department conciliators, the Indiana national guard, the employers concerned and the men who realized their mistake remains to be learned. But it certainly is more creditable to industrialists and workers to be able to settle their differences around a conference table than to embroil a whole community. Methods of conciliation should grow in acceptance until they prove that general strikes, if not all strikes, are as unnecessary as they are undesirable.

Fear Won't Make Roads Safe

RIGHT motives do not always produce right methods. Nassau County's new scheme for promoting safety on its Long Island highways offers evidence in the making. Instead of a court summons or impromptu censure for minor traffic violations, county police are instructed to hand offenders a special card. On one side is a courteous warning, but on the other side are gruesome photographic reproductions of two fatal motor mishaps.

The latter method is open to question. Resorting to fear to startle motorists into obedience to its highway laws is an old scheme applied to another problem. The method isn't so different from that of displaying war films in the belief that scenes of human destruction will arouse humanity sufficiently to put the likelihood of war beyond the pale of actuality. Fear likewise is employed to some extent in modern advertising to force the sale of so-called curatives for human ailments.

Fear isn't a preventive; it is a trouble-maker. There is pointed reproof for this phase of modern psychology in Job's doleful discovery, "the thing which I greatly feared is come upon me."

Men make war because of their fears. Human ills are aggravated by it. Fear is not a remedy. It is a mental malady. Intelligent reasoning is the antidote. In the case of Nassau County's safety scheme it is not the motive but the method which evokes misgivings.

The kindly intention of authorities to supplant harsher methods with their well-meaning "courtesy card" is likely to have a more lasting and useful effect upon the average intelligence than the shocking medium they employ to emphasize their objective.

From Lord Tweedsmuir

Book News of the Day

JOHN BUCHAN'S wide range of abilities, recently recognized by his appointment as Governor General of Canada, has, in its literary manifestation, secured him a public of various tastes—the historically disposed who read such biographies as those of Oliver Cromwell and Lord Minto; loyal subjects of George V who on this anniversary year have faithfully perused "The People's King," and lovers of romance throughout the English-speaking world who include among their favorites "Greenmantle," "The Last Secrets," "Huntingtower" and "Castle Gay."

To this public the announcement of the selection of Mr. Buchan as royalty's representative in Canada must be gratifying, even though it may reasonably imply that for a while he will be too busy to do much writing. They have at least one more book of his to enjoy for the present —THE HOUSE OF THE FOUR WINDS (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50), sequel to "Huntingtower" and "Castle Gay." It is, of course, pure adventure, the fruit of that part of Mr. Buchan's talent that turns to romance-weaving. The scene is one long since made classic for this kind of novel, one of those tiny countries that are almost possible on the checkerboard of middle-eastern Europe, with a veneer of modern realism over a core of romanticized medievalism.

* * *

There, in Evallonia, Mr. Buchan has assembled some of the characters he created for "Huntingtower"—Jaikie Galt, once leader of the Gorbals Diehards in Glasgow; Mr. Dickson McCunn, retired grocer, also of Glasgow, chronic adventurer and sworn friend of a prince of Evallonia; Dougal Crombie; Sir Archibald Roylance, and Alison Westwater, whom young Galt by this time has picked out as the only girl. To these good Scots should be added Alison's cousin Randal Glynde, diplomat, soldier and temporary owner of the Cirque Doré and of the opportune elephant Aurunculeia. There are, moreover, several Evallonians already known to Mr. Buchan's readers—Prince John, hope of the Monarchists; his supporters, among them Prince Odalchini and Count Muresco, and his enemies, chiefly the communistic plotter Mastrovin.

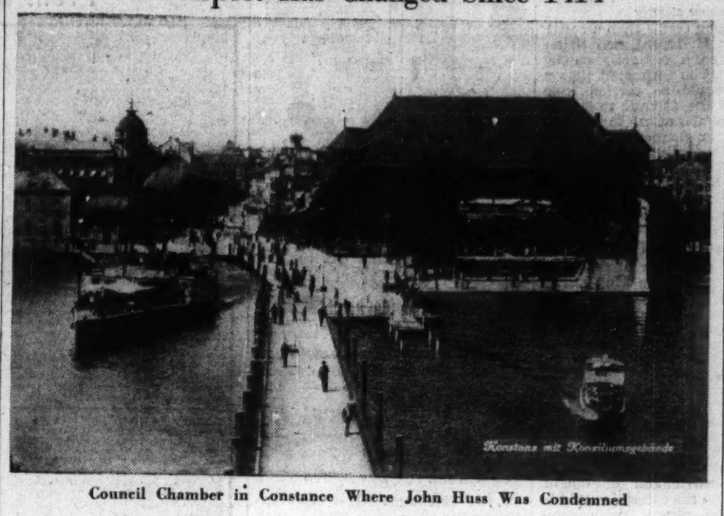
A combination of plausible events bring the Scots together in Evallonia, mainly against their will, at a time of crisis. The Republic is tottering, the Monarchists are almost ready to make the country safe for Prince John, but a third party called Juventus has arisen, composed, as its name implies, of the youth of the country, earnest, alert, patriotic and well trained by experienced men of the better sort. Juventus has everything except an outstanding leader. It is the job of the trusty Scots to persuade Juventus to put Prince John in that place. This, through the venturesomeness of elderly Mr. McCunn and the stoutheartedness of young Jaikie Galt, aided by contributions from the others according to their gifts, is brought to pass.

* * *

The story is enhanced by pleasing contrasts between the old and the new in Evallonia—a feudal stronghold called The House of the Four Winds, approached by automobiles and airplanes; Juventus in Boy-Scoutish uniforms making its way through subterranean passages old in the days of the Turkish invasion. Mr. Buchan's characteristic note of seriousness is to be found in his portrayal of Juventus and its aims, and his evident belief that in well-directed youth, serious, idealistic but trained to practicability, lies the hope of the nations.

W. K. R.

It's Aspect Has Changed Since 1414



Council Chamber in Constance Where John Huss Was Condemned

Good News From Constance

LIKE a German pocket sewn on the bodice of Switzerland is the charming and charmingly named city of Constance. It is a tiny enclave in Swiss territory, seeming to have leaped the Rhine at that point where the vast placid Bodensee (Lake of Constance) decides to become a river and travel northward toward the sea.

Constance is one of the most cheerful cities I know. It fairly shouts the good news—and it *is* news to many human beings—that the world is growing better. On the terrace of a room where some of the darkest decisions ever condoned by a warped conscience were reached centuries ago, tourists of many nationalities now partake of delicious viands, and chatter amiably as they gaze out over lake and river. However inconsequential is the talk, however self-centered are some of those bent on holiday pleasure, it is nevertheless true that every individual present would recoil in horror from the things which this room witnessed with unconcern five centuries ago. The world is better!

* * *

The room to which I refer is a part of the lakeside hotel (Insel Hotel) which is unique in Europe, the so-called *Konsiliumsgebäude* or Council Building, once a Dominican Monastery, where in 1414 the glittering Council of Constance assembled to unravel the threefold dispute over the papacy. It debated this tangle for years, stopping twice to condemn and burn at the stake John Huss and Jerome of Prague, two saintly Bohemians who had courage to follow their consciences rather than ecclesiastical masters.

The tower where Huss was imprisoned is a part of this tourist hotel. It is scarcely changed at all, though a great peace has come upon it and climbing ivy now shrouds its grimness. The great council chamber where fanatical prelates twisted evidence and perverted justice is likewise little changed from its old appearance, yet it has shed its harshness like a sable coat and blossomed into new life. Historical frescoes brighten it, and its terrace is the very picture of holiday happiness. Snowy napery, gleaming silverware, shaded lights, masterpieces of a clever chef, "jest and youthful polity," these are the symbols of today's "Council of Constance."

Seventy thousand delegates and hangers-on crowded into this little town of 7000 inhabitants in connection with the old Council. Often there were brilliant and hilarious carnivals, processions and tournaments, but devotion, except in a few isolated hearts, was lacking. Selfishness ruled the day.

But the Constance that you and I behold is a dream of ordered loveliness. Its water front is animated with good cheer and good health. Its quays are lined with earnest little steamers which ply the Rhine as far as the falls of Schaffhausen and which visit the lake ports of three nations, Germany, Switzerland and Austria.

* * *

The ports of the Lake of Constance are an extraordinarily varied family. No other lake in Europe serves three nations. My own lacustrine sorties from Constance have been numerous, for I was brought up on this lake, so to speak. I recall being distracted as a callow boy by the romance of Lindau, though a letter just received from Vermont had set my heart fluttering so that I would have supposed no mere *town* could interest me. The port of Lindau is packed tightly upon its round island, a far outpost of Bavarian charm and *Gemütlichkeit*. I recall the Austrian port of Bregenz, nestling at the foot of the spectacular Pfänder. It was here that my mother taught me about the "Maid of Bregenz" and her milk-white steed, though the only thing I recall about the poem is that I learned it, or a part of it.

More recent Constantine visits have brought numerous "ports and happy places" of this lake within my ken. There is theatrical looking Meersburg. There is busy Friedrichshafen, home town of the Zeppelins, those vast silver cigars-of-the-sky which have sailed forth to many far lands. There is Stein-am-Rhein, an incredible riverside village of Swiss persuasion, that has leaped to the German side of the Rhine, a hidden medieval jewel that the beauty-loving world has strangely forgotten. And there is Mainau, a fascinating rose island where hundreds of varieties of the queen of all flowers are sedulously cultivated. And, by the way, it is *not* true that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. Nor would this fragrant Isle of Roses smell one half as sweet were it called the Isle of Convolvulus or the Isle of Milkwort.

Similarly Constance would lack some part of its charm for Anglo-Saxons were it shorn of its beautiful *enduring* name and called, for instance, Martinstadt from the Pope (Martin V) whom its long-winded council elected after years of wrangling and intrigue. Constance grows on everyone who knows the city. Its suggestion of steadfastness offers shelter in a striving world and convinces us that its message of good news is true.

S. A. C.

The "Duty of Wise People"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The tremendous problems which face the United States seem to me to require a clearer distinction on the part of the American people: it is the necessity to draw the line between government and politics.

Under the two-party system, politics is government. It is the interplay of opinions and policies of the major political groups which affords validity and balance for the democratic system. But when party differences reach the point of personal slander and violent recriminations, it is highly doubtful if any function of good government is thereby really served.

Politics seems to run in cycles. At about this period in every American administration, when the opposition is becoming particularly articulate, the functions of politics, per se, seem to attract more attention than the functioning of government.

This appears to have been especially true with the present Administration. It is aggravated because the New Deal has not been able to clarify, or to fully implement, its policies. It has been aggravated because the Administration itself has at times put the playing of politics first and permitted the basic consideration of policy to remain secondary.

On the other hand, the opposition has engaged in a type of obstruction and in a whispering campaign which, by no stretch of the imagination, can be made compatible with wise domestic statesmanship.

I know of no way to solve these problems save to approach them in the thinking of the American people. And, for a guide, may I suggest that we return to the fundamental logic which was expressed in the wisdom of George Washington's Farewell Address, Sept. 19, 1796. You will recall that he said:

> The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

The problems of which Washington spoke were the same as they are today. The difference was only one of theory. The solution is the same. It lies in intelligent and conscious right thinking on the part, not only of the politicians, but of the citizens themselves.

S. G.

Boston.

"The Horns of the Altar"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Facts About the Bible, under the title "The Horns of the Altar," there is suggested the religious significance of these sacred horns of the Holy Bible. They were four in number, and projected above the level of the altar itself—"upon the four corners thereof" (Ex. 27:2).

I am very happy to inform you that in Greece, and particularly in Crete, we possess the same objects with the same religious or symbolic significance, because these double horns have been found in Minoan sanctuaries, like that of Cnonay, where the altars were surmounted by sacred horns as they are described in the Holy Bible.

Mr. Arthur Evans, the illustrious excavator of Cnonay, publishes in his memorable work, "The Palace of Minoan" (Vol. 1, p. 2202), the figure of a base which seems to have served as an altar of a very typical Minoan and Mycenaean form, having incurving sides, sacred horns above and trees behind, on a centoid (crystal) intaglio from the Idaean Cave, with a votary before it blowing a triton, or conch-shell.

In the prehistoric period in Greece there were many altars, like that in Olympia, which were constructed upon a rising ground or a heap piled with corn, bones and ashes. During the classical times thousands of altars were decorated with horns and ox or ram skulls.

But I will no longer disturb you with our ancestral "sacred horns" and altars.

ALEXANDER PHILADELPHEUS,
Director of the National Museum of Athens
Athens, Greece.

"Taxes for Economic Democracy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Congratulations on your courageous editorial, "Taxes for Economic Democracy." Courageous because so few editors allow themselves to express their true thoughts with such logical interpretation and so free from prejudice.

We, who may disagree with socialistic principles, are timid about expressing any thought which might be interpreted as Marxian. Some political opponents of the Administration seem to take delight in advancing the thought that our President has definite socialistic tendencies. If we know the truth, there have been great strides made in bringing about a better understanding of democracy. It is true that a few plans were admittedly experimental, but they were used constructively rather than destructively, and have been the target of unfair critics.

New York, N. Y. HAROLD M. SHAW

On the Townsend Plan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As the Monitor has twice stressed the point that the Townsend plan was turned down in Congress by a large majority, will you please find space in your paper for this letter so that the many readers who are interested may know the truth about the matter?

The proposal to attach the old-age revolving pensions plan to the President's social security bill was rejected by Congress, but the McGroarty bill itself has never been out of the Ways and Means Committee, and neither Dr. Townsend nor his associates expected it to go through at that time, so they were not disappointed at its rejection by a large majority. JEAN PATERSON

Boston.

The Wide Horizon

Youth, Incorporated

By Courtenay Monsen
Secretary Pasadena Board of Education
[From an address to California Parent-Teacher Associations]

UNTIL 1929 there had been a naïve belief that the way to achieve happiness was to compete with one's fellow man for the attainment of worldly riches, and that success could be measured in terms of the amount of stock one owned, or the size of one's savings account, or the value of one's property.

Youth in America had always been educated for competitive individualistic action. Now the world stood still! A third of a million young people left home and started wandering. Jails became overcrowded; houses of correction could handle no more; bread lines which, from time immemorial, had been composed of the old and infirm and itinerants, now took on a complexion of youth. Iconoclasm became the religion of hordes of young and weary wayfarers.

Educators, social workers, police, character-building agencies—all were confronted with an entirely new problem —where heretofore they had handled individuals and groups, they now handled armies of youth.

And so it has come about that educators and social workers have become convinced that if we would not build bigger and better "Monuments to Neglected Youth," as one prison warden describes his institution, we must recognize the need for building a new world in which youth can live usefully and happily until the time when this youth shall inherit the earth to do with as it sees fit.

It costs on the average 8 cents a day to supervise and direct a child in the character-building agencies in Los Angeles, but it costs $2.14 a day to care for a delinquent child. The saving to the taxpayer, therefore, is $2.06 net.

To put it another way, twenty-seven children can be saved for the price of caring for one who went wrong.

* * *

And so, in the jargon of Wall Street, I offer you the opportunity to become a millionaire in the new world now building. I offer you the opportunity of even becoming a profiteer, without fear of censure or conviction. I offer you the opportunity to buy preferred stock in the great company of Youth, Incorporated—stock at rock-bottom prices, and without one cent of collateral except vision, good moral character, and the desire to create a better world and a happier youth. It is sound, conservative and seasoned. It will provide you with all the thrills of speculation, but few of the risks of the old-time money investments; but, depression or prosperity, your dividends will continue to arrive, compounded annually, and often with a handsome bonus when they become due.

Invest, I say, in "Youth, Incorporated." Invest in Boys and Girls. As some wise man has said (I believe it was Bruce Barton), speaking of boys, "the least you can get is a man; you *might* get a *GREAT* man."

If you or I go out to invest some money in the hope of enriching ourselves, we do so with certain convictions, certain demands, and certain reservations, all of which are pretty well defined in the technics and codes of financial dealing and of big business. Finally, we ask to see a list of the names of the officers of the corporation whose stock we plan to buy.

May I call your attention to the personnel of the boards of directors of the subsidiaries of "Youth, Incorporated." They are not even "dollar-a-year" men and women. They are, in the main, the architects of our democracy, the builders of our civilization, the caretakers of our ideals. They represent the best and truest and the most unselfish of humans, for they serve without hope of either remuneration or of recognition.

* * *

Perhaps you would like to know the names of some of the subsidiaries in this giant trust. Here are but a few of them—there are many others which you could mention. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Y. M. H. A., Girl Reserves, Hi-Y's, Allied Youth, 4-H Clubs, Junior Pathfinders, Knighthood of Youth, Christian Endeavor, Epworth League.

And if, after this sales talk, I have not broken down your sales-resistance, and you are still holding out on me, I have another trick still up my sleeve.

Out of 5000 boys in character-building clubs in Chicago in a recent year for which we have records, only one was reported to have gotten into trouble of any sort, and that was trivial. Let that thought linger: One in 5000, and 2000 of these boys live in the slums of the city.

Most of the balance of the long list of organizations which I have mentioned before have similar objectives and purposes. But all of them are activity institutions, catering to the needs of growing young things. They are all more or less informal; they provide an outlet for youth's inventive genius, of youth's desire to learn new things by experience.

But, alas, these great institutions are ever limited by a dearth of leadership. For it takes a lot of selling arguments to get people to buy stock in Youth, Incorporated. The cost is service, or interest, or money for support. But the greatest of these is SERVICE.

Youth needs your help. Youth cries to you for a helping hand, a listening ear.

Buy "Youth, Incorporated." Buy until it hurts. You are helping to save not only youth but civilization itself.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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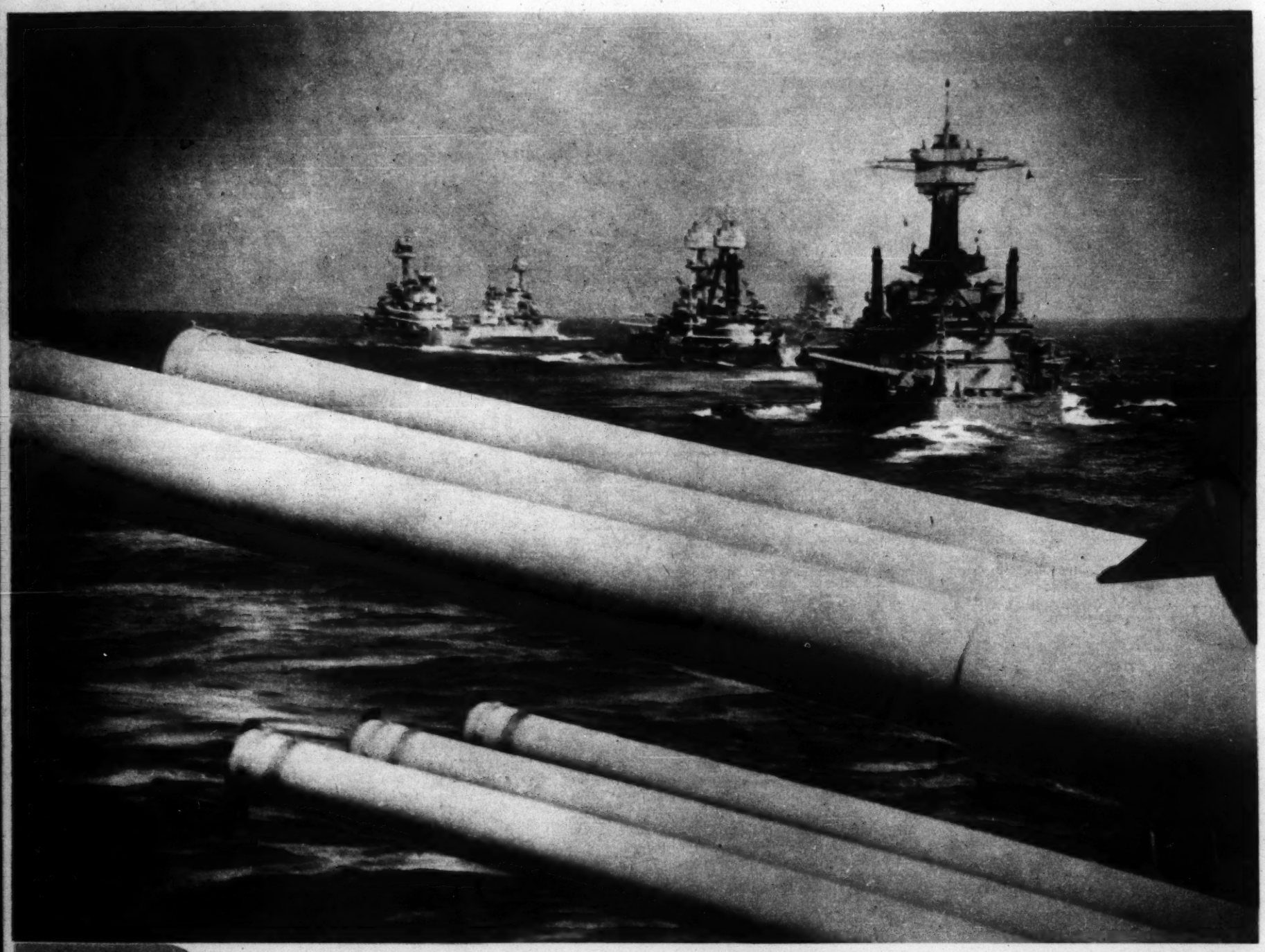

Photo, Wide World

Navies Adrift

By Hector C. Bywater

Author of "Navies and Nations," "Sea-Power in the Pacific," etc.

WORLD NAVAL AFFAIRS ARE in a state of confusion that bodes ill to the cause of disarmament. And, paradoxical as it may sound, the Anglo-German agreement signed on June 18 has made this confusion worse confounded. The agreement in itself is definitely beneficial, for if Germany has signed in good faith—and in Great Britain none save a tiny minority doubts it—a repetition of that North Sea naval rivalry which, more than any other single factor, begat the World War is ruled out for as long a period as human prescience may envisage.

* * *

For the moment, however, France is so piqued by this Anglo-German hobnobbing that she threatens to kick over the naval traces. At a meeting on June 25 the Naval Committee of the French Chamber voted a resolution to the effect that the Anglo-German pact has "necessarily restored to France full liberty of action in naval matters" by annulling the Versailles Treaty, "which alone enabled France to accept the Washington Treaty." Whether this resolution will be followed by immediate action remains to be seen, but probably it will not. In the first place, France is too embarrassed financially to embark on a big naval program, and, secondly, she will realize when the fit of pique has passed that the agreement is all to her advantage, since it gives her the assurance of a 15 per cent margin of naval tonnage over that of Germany for as long as the London-Berlin pact endures.

Had Britain ignored Herr Adolf Hitler's overture, recent history might have repeated itself. In April, 1934, he offered to restrict the future German army to 300,000 if France would negotiate on those terms. France returned a cold negative, whereupon, a year later, Hitler announced the impending formation of an army of 600,000. He could not the recollection of this incident had a part in deciding the British Government to close with Germany's suggestion of a fleet equal to 35 per cent of the British Navy.

The negotiations, once begun, went forward with astonishing speed. In two days a common basis of agreement had been roughed out, in less than a week subsidiary differences of opinion were smoothed over, and at the end of eight or nine days of actual conference everything was ready for the formal exchange of notes which took place on June 18. The British delegates were almost bewildered by the eagerness of their German colleagues to come to terms. No particular sagacity is needed for the understanding of this urgency. Who will blame Hitler for seizing the opportunity to drive a wedge into the none too solid façade of the Stresa front? He was shrewd enough to appreciate and exploit Britain's special interest in the naval balance of power, and so decided to make an offer that would be very attractive to the other party without involving the sacrifice of any vital German interest. And, for that matter, who can reasonably blame Britain for grasping at the chance to close one potentially dangerous gap in her rampart of naval defense?

* * *

The cornerstone of this smart piece of diplomacy was set on June 25, when it was announced in the House of Commons that Germany was prepared to adhere to the rules regarding submarine warfare as set out in the London Treaty, and to accept them for herself irrespective of whether they are adhered to by all other powers.

"This means," added the British Government spokesman, "that Germany has agreed never again to resort to what was known during the war as unrestricted submarine warfare." It sounds almost too

Photo, Wide World

ONE OF THE LARGEST SUBMARINES IN THE WORLD
A United States Navy Undersea Boat Out in a Gale Off Provincetown, Massachusetts.

good to be true, but the official and public attitude in England is to accept the German assurance at its face value.

The crux of the matter lies in the unilateral nature of the declaration, for the rules in question—which prohibit the sinking of a merchant vessel before it has been properly arrested and examined and its crew placed in greater safety than that afforded by open boats far from land—have been ratified by Britain, America and Japan, but *not* by France and Italy. So Germany, at one adroit move, has pilloried those two countries as the only defenders, and potential exponents, of submarine "frightfulness." Little sympathy need be wasted on them in their predicament, for which they have only themselves to blame.

The "Root resolutions," banning the misuse of submarines in war, were appended to the original Washington Five-Power Treaty. For some obscure reason of her own France declined to ratify them, and Italy, which for reasons equally obscure took her naval cue from Paris, also said "No." Eight years later the resolutions were embodied in the second part of the London Treaty, and once more France and Italy withheld ratification. If this is an example of astute diplomacy, that art would appear to be hopelessly divorced from common sense.

Under the terms of the Anglo-German agreement, Germany has bound herself to adhere to the ratio 35 : 100 in all circumstances, which means that the ratio will not be affected by the construction of other powers. It is, however, pretty evident that Germany has been privately assured that heavy naval building by one or more of the "other powers" would be met by a corresponding increase in the British program, thereby automatically involving an increase in German naval strength.

Even as matters stand now Britain contemplates a building plan to redress the adverse balance caused by French, Italian and Japanese naval expansion in recent years. Whatever the total of new tonnage she may build, Germany will be entitled to work up to 35 per cent of it. Consequently, should France or any other power embark on excessive building she will simply bring about a *pari passu* increase not only in the British fleet but in the German as well, and so gain nothing in relative strength.

The United States and Japan appear to take no more than an academic interest in the Anglo-German pact, doubtless because of the remoteness of the North Sea from those western Pacific waters which to both powers have vital strategic significance.

The growing strength of the American Navy is regarded by most British observers with approval, for in the Pacific, British and American interests are identical. Before the Washington Conference, and indeed for some years after, a certain resentment was discernible in Great Britain at the "big navy" ambitions of the United States, accompanied as they were by speeches from American politicians, and a few naval officers, in which Britain was referred to as a potential enemy. But that feeling has practically disappeared. Even when sentiment is rigorously excluded, the basic fact remains that war with the United States is inconceivable in any circumstances. The mere threat of it would probably disintegrate the British Empire. It follows, therefore, that the expansion of the United States Navy causes no concern in Britain except in so far as it reacts on the programs of other powers, to whose naval strength we cannot be so indifferent.

At the present time no one seems to know whether the naval conference projected for this year will take place, though the British Government is anxious that it should. Conditions seem to be such that, if the conference does take place, nothing short of a diplomatic miracle can save it from ending in a fiasco.

Let us consider the position. The fundamental principle of naval limitation to date has been the regulation of fleets on the ratio system. No practicable alternative has been put forward. Now, however, Japan has repudiated the ratio formula, and every utterance of her spokesmen indicates a firm resolve never again to accept it. France, as we have seen, is adopting the same attitude. Furthermore, Japan declines to set her signature to any future treaty of limitation which does not give her the right to build up to parity with Britain and the United States. That claim has been categorically rejected by the United States, which is also opposed to the ingenuous compromise suggested by Britain, viz., that parity might be conceded "in principle" on the understanding that Japan would not implement the concession. Japan, on her part, has already treated this odd suggestion with the scant respect it deserves. Here, then, is the beginning of a deadlock which it may pass the wit of statesmanship to break.

A further complication is provided by the situation in Europe. Since the Washington Conference, Italy has always held out for naval parity with France. French policy, on the other hand, has hitherto aimed at achieving a two-power standard of strength as against Italy and Germany—who are regarded as potential allies—and, in spite of the friendlier relations now existing between Paris and Rome, there is no sign of French readiness to go fifty-fifty with Italy in naval tonnage. Thanks to the Anglo-German agreement, France is less than ever inclined to yield on any issue relating to her armaments, while Britain's role as mediator between the rival Mediterranean powers has been gravely compromised by Italian anger at the British stand on the Ethiopian question.

* * *

From every point of view, therefore, the prospect of replacing the moribund Washington-London treaties by some equally effectual check on naval competition is gloomy enough. Perhaps the most that can be hoped for is a "gentlemen's agreement" between two or more of the interested parties not to resort to competitive building against each other. Britain and the United States should have no difficulty in reaching such an understanding, but it must necessarily be elastic in nature. Large-scale construction by Japan would necessitate corresponding action by both powers, while a marked increase in French or Italian building would compel Britain to adopt countermeasures. In naval armaments there is no escape from the vicious circle or relativity.

Britain's own naval plans were foreshadowed in a recent debate in the House of Lords. She proposes to maintain the *status quo* in battleships, which postulates equality with the United States, but is not content with the London Treaty ruling on cruisers, by which her strength in that class was restricted to 50 units. That figure was accepted in 1930 on certain conditions which have not been fulfilled, viz., the proportionate restriction of foreign cruiser fleets. Instead of this, every foreign navy has added to its cruiser tonnage, with the result that, relatively, British strength in this category has steadily declined.

From now onward, therefore, Britain will provide for a minimum of 60 underage cruisers, a total likely to be raised if there is excessive building abroad. In destroyers, the surest antidote to submarine attack, she is 60 per cent below treaty strength, a deficiency which must be made good. Next year is likely to witness the introduction of a British four-year building program, covering every type from battleships to submarines. This measure is held in abeyance pending the naval conference, the outcome of which, whether positive or negative, will show this country exactly where it stands in regard to sea defense.

If and when the conference meets, Britain will renew her attempt to cut down the size of warships. In place of the Washington Treaty standards of 35,000 tons for capital ships and 10,000 tons for cruisers, she advocates a limit of 25,000 and 7000 tons, respectively. With this proposal France, Italy and Germany are in full, and Japan in qualified, agreement. It cannot, however, be adopted save by unanimous consent, for the sufficient reason that no country would build small or medium warships which were liable to be overtrumped by a neighboring power.

Hitherto the proposed reduction in the Washington standards has been firmly resisted by the United States, whose naval experts consider large vessels indispensable to their fleet. As the United States has very few oversea bases, its men-of-war, they contend, must be endowed with the greatest possible cruising endurance, a desideratum to be met only by ample tonnage. The technical flaw in this argument is that medium tonnage and great cruising range are not incompatible. If, however, the United States Navy contemplates using its battleships and cruisers as floating bases in an oversea campaign, then the demand for large dimensions is logical enough.

The American delegation who were in London for the preliminary naval talks last year were immovably opposed to revision of the Washington standards. Probably, therefore, future naval construction in all countries will be governed by those limits, adherence to which involves heavy expenditure both in first cost and maintenance charges.

* * *

The political barometer is not always as reliable as its aneroid counterpart; indeed, its vagaries are notorious. So, in spite of the barometer's warning of stormy weather in the realm of world politics, events may still belie the forecast. Certainly the political weather prophets were caught napping by the Anglo-German naval agreement, of which there were no premonitory indications whatever. While, therefore, the outlook for naval limitation is dark enough at the moment, the sun may break through the clouds when least expected.

At the forthcoming conference much will depend on the extent to which Britain and the United States find themselves able to pursue a common policy. If on fundamental issues they present a united front, the likelihood of a naval race being started in some other quarter will be much reduced. Conversely, nothing would so encourage the extremists in other countries as the spectacle of Britain and America at loggerheads.

Japan, in particular, keeps a vigilant eye on Anglo-American relations, the development of which in one way or the other cannot fail to react on her own policy. For the moment, her militarists are in the saddle, but their seat is none too secure. In clamoring for still more armaments they are ignoring the economic factor, which sooner or later is bound to make itself felt. For next year the army and navy together are demanding nearly 1,250,000,000 yen, a record sum which affrights the Government. Mr. Takahashi, the Finance Minister, recently pointed out that the national debt had increased by nearly 3,000,000,000 yen in the last three years, and gave warning that unless expenditures were drastically cut it would be difficult to maintain the national credit.

The coming naval parley will provide an opportunity of bringing home to Japan the consequences of persistence in her demand for parity in sea power. Once persuaded that Britain and America were resolved to take coordinated action to maintain the five-three ratio, she would think twice before engaging in a shipbuilding race which would bankrupt her treasury without in any way improving her relative position at sea.

Janet of the Films

Miss Gaynor, Leading in Box Office Appeal, Turns From Her Role in "The Farmer Takes a Wife" to Wonder If the Talkies Can Produce a Love Story Like "Seventh Heaven"

By Courtland Holdom

'TWAS THE ROOF OF THATCH first caught my eye, when I was yet some way off. Then I saw the cottage, half hidden in a garden bright with flowers and shrubs, behind a weathered wooden fence. I tapped the knocker, and a sweet young colleen came to the door. By her hair of red and eyes of brown, but most of all by her smile and the cleft of her chin, I knew she was Janet Gaynor. I would have known even had I not just flown from San Francisco to Hollywood especially to see her!

Clad in slacks of light blue, a red neckerchief, laced beach shoes and a loose wrap of dark brown chiffon velvet, she led the way through a studio cottage in which the luxuries of Movietone City blended with the quaintness of the Auld Sod. On a broad divan she drew herself up with the easy grace of a happy kitten. Beside her a great open window gave upon another cottage near by—one through which Shirley Temple had led me a few months before. The warm May breeze came lazily in, reminder of southern California's vaunted climate, and, by contrast, of a snatch of conversation with a fellow passenger aboard the plane, concerning a recent blizzard at Cheyenne.

Miss Gaynor remarked the mildness of the day.

"I enjoy warm weather," she said. "That is one reason I like it so much here, and why I am so anxious to get over to my little house in Hawaii as often as I can for a rest. It is ideal there, so quiet, such lovely flowers, and so informal, yet with Honolulu and all its gaiety close at hand. I like to dress up now and then, but it's most fun to go in slacks—I even wore them motoring all over southern France last year."

* * *

I reminded Miss Gaynor that San Francisco claims her as a near-native. She laughed musically.

"I was there only about a year," she said, "and I was nearly frozen the whole time. I graduated from Polytechnic High School, you know. But I love San Francisco, even if it is cold. Golden Gate Park is glorious, especially when the rhododendrons are in bloom. I used to study my trigonometry there almost every afternoon, and I always associate the park with logarithms!"

It is easy to imagine Miss Gaynor wrestling with "trig" beside the rhododendrons. There is very much of the high school girl about her, even though her meteoric rise to stardom occurred eight years ago, and she stands today the leader in box office appeal among all cinema actresses, and one of the few whose pictures are always in demand in foreign countries—even Russia. She is small—almost petite—girlish and distinctly sunny. Her gaze is direct and frank, and her answers ready and to the point.

We fell to discussing her roles, and sighed a little over Diane. One seems to feel intuitively there will never again be such a picture as "Seventh Heaven." Miss Gaynor has a copy of the uncut version, which ran only in Hollywood, and runs it over frequently for her friends' and her own enjoyment. I was amazed when she reminded me it was a silent picture. In my memory there is nothing lacking in its delicate loveliness.

"I suppose it will be done again some day," she ventured, "but I shall not be in it. I can hardly imagine it as a talkie. You know, we just don't have love stories such as that on the screen any more. I don't believe they can be made convincingly with speech. So much could be done in action alone—so much suggested, and such a glorious illusion created and sustained. But speech seems to me to make a love scene much more personal. I believe it embarrasses both the players and the audience. It seems too intimate—or perhaps real love scenes are tossed off nowadays with a quip and a gag, the way they are so often in the movies!"

I mentioned the grace with which Miss Gaynor had made the transition from silent to talking films. She felt she had plenty of company, but when we had counted up the other actresses of note we found we had fingers to spare. Miss Gaynor felt, too, that the voice she found when the screen became vocal leaves something to be desired.

"That may be," I replied, "but when I left San Francisco this morning I suddenly found myself singing, 'If I Had a Talking Picture of You.' And that is only one of a number of songs your singing popularized."

"Speaking of 'Sunny Side Up,'" Miss Gaynor said, "I haven't seen it since it was current, but I'm told that it appears strangely ancient today—much more out of date than 'Seventh Heaven.' There are probably two reasons: 'Sunny Side Up' was done in modern dress, which is now hopelessly out of style, while 'Seventh Heaven' was a costume picture. And then 'Sunny Side Up' was an early talkie, and the mechanics of production have since been greatly improved."

Courtesy Fox Film

JANET GAYNOR

Pictures in Which She Appears Are Always in Demand, Not Only in English-Speaking Countries, But in Others as Well

Aside from "Seventh Heaven," Miss Gaynor has no favorites among her roles.

"All I ask," she said, "is that I don't have to portray stupid characters. And I would much rather be someone else than myself on the screen: it is easy to step into the shoes of a real story person day after day, and act just as she would act. If I have to be myself I am doubtful how I should react to story situations. I liked my part in 'One More Spring.' That girl was definite. But I don't mind parts that are sweet and gentle, if they are consistent and sensible. All I could ask would be a little more opportunity to rehearse, so that my work could be evenly sustained throughout a picture."

* * *

The part of Molly Larkins, which she was just completing in "The Farmer Takes a Wife," was quite "definite" enough for Miss Gaynor. She found it easy to "get her dander up" in the character of this young Erie Canal cook who fought the railroads and the land-hunger of her lover in the hectic days of the early fifties. She enjoyed the exhilarating teamwork which had inspired the entire company in its recreations of a colorful page from American history.

Nor was she alone in her enthusiasm for this picture. From top to bottom, the personnel of the Fox Studio seemed to view the production almost reverently.

"It's strange how the importance of the Erie Canal was overlooked in American literature until Walter D. Edmonds wrote 'Rome Haul,'" Winfield Sheehan, Fox's vice-president in charge of all production, had told me. Mr. Sheehan has a personal interest in the story. He bought it for Fox as soon as it was dramatized on the stage as "The Farmer Takes a Wife," and has produced it himself. Moreover, he is proud of his part in taking a book whose dialogue was robust and a play of racy lines, and "cleaning them up" for an eminently decent screen version.

I had sat next to Henry Fonda, leading man in the production, and new to Hollywood, while all parts filmed to date were run off, and had thrilled at the saga of life on the Erie—that grand canal which played so large a part in opening the American West. I had discussed with Victor Fleming, its director, the merits of various screen devices employed to make the story both stronger and brighter. I had marveled at the sets—at the Sarsey Sal and her companion barges floating in a life-sized section, in replica, of the old canal and its environs, at the atmosphere of a mid-nineteenth century waterway on thirty acres of twentieth century movie lot—and I could share her enthusiasm for the picture with Miss Gaynor.

We were still talking of the thrilling deeds of the boaters when we left the cottage to attend a "Farmer's Wife" luncheon of the cast in the studio café. I mentioned the charm of the thatched roof we were quitting.

"Yes, it's nice," Miss Gaynor replied, "but they won't let me build a fire any more because they're afraid the fireproofing has all washed off."

Had I needed a reminder, this would have brought me back from the Erie to Hollywood.

Courtesy Fox Film

A SCENE FROM "THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE"

A Picture Which Has Only Recently Been Completed

Last of the Marco Polos

The Hobo, Not to Be Confused With the Tramp or the Bum, Is Disappearing, but He Has Helped Blaze Trails and Overcome Obstacles on a Thousand Frontiers

By Bertram B. Fowler

FLAUNTING A BANNER of gasoline fumes, beating out its tempo with the staccato drumming of motors, progress bands the continents with ribbons of asphalt and concrete. Distance shrinks. Modern systems of transportation draw the cities together and the journeyings of men embrace space in measures of time that put to shame the seven-league boots—last word in the imaginative daring of yesterday. And, paradoxically, as space shrinks, man's daily work settles more and more into the groove of his native environment. He travels far on vacations, as a tourist, a sightseer, but no more as an explorer except in expert companies of specialists.

This is the trend of history. First the nomadic hunter. Then the herder, confining his wanderings to following the seasons and grazings. The flow of races and peoples, culminating in the discovery of the New World. From there it is a straight line of descent: Columbus, Hudson, Cartier, Balboa and Cortez, the pioneers of the old West, the trail markers seeking a definite goal of furs and trade, Daniel Boone, Jim Bridger, Kit Carson and their fellows, and so down to the nineteenth century, its robust finale and the hobos. Here was not the least of a line of wanderers, the swaggering army who came to build cities and bridges and railroads where that other army had blazed the trails.

The trail blazers had been more or less national. These later ones were international. Their roads were the endless ones. Their paths led them through the illimitable wheat fields of the Canadian west to Alaska and the northern El Dorados; down through the bulging Midwest to the mines of Mexico, up the steaming rivers of tropical South America on the trail of the bubble of rubber fortunes. The Cordilleras knew the tramp of their feet. Brawny arms that drove home the spikes on the railroads of Canada swung sledges on the trans-Andean road.

* * *

A British mine manager on an Andean working needs a mining engineer, and over the bitter mountain trail one day comes one of the wandering army, the easy assurance of the nomad in the swing of his shoulders, and the experience of Colorado and Nevada to be applied to the job.

A construction engineer, pushing a tunnel through a New England hill, calls for hard-rock men, and they come rolling into camp, easy-smiling men, confident men, behind them the experience in their calling that stretches up and down two continents.

A banana train rattles down from a Costa Rican plantation to the waiting ship. A Yankee engineer gazes back along the string of fruit cars as he has gazed along strings of gondolas rattling out of Pittsburgh, or along serpentine lengths of box cars out of Winnipeg and Calgary. A brakeman swings down from the rear of the train and strides along the rattling planks of the wharf as he strode along the cinders of Kalamazoo, Mexico City, and Portland, Maine.

The frontiers had vanished when this generation of Marco Polos came on the scene. That is, the geographical frontier had vanished. There still remained the frontier of construction, the frontier where cities and towns, towers and bridges and dams threw their raw outline against an empty horizon. The machine was not yet perfected. Every construction job swarmed with men, men who learned their trades in following the big jobs from Sao Paulo to Toronto.

A daily paper in Kansas City was short a compositor. A tall, lean, stubble-cheeked man comes in and leans against the door. "Just drifted into town. Anything stirring in this plant?" He hangs his hat and coat on a nail and goes to work. Hands that had set type in Calcutta, Birmingham, Durban and Sioux City start piling up the columns of the Kansas City daily.

Reach for the atlas. Look on the map of Manitoba. Down in the southern portion you'll find a spot on the map that's marked Wood Bay. You'll find it if the atlas is a good one. A few decades ago, on an October night, the wheat stooks stood in marshaled rows, line upon line, marching away toward the sky line. The harvester combine had not come yet. Stretching fanwise from Wood Bay was an empire of wheat that had marshaled an army of extra hands for the job that would swing at top speed into the snows of November.

Beyond the farmhouse a bunk wagon, and in front of the bunk wagon a fire of scrub oak stumps flicking yellow tongues up toward the hanging canopy of stars. A farm boy from the East sitting there. A wide-eyed boy listening open-mouthed to Big George telling of the building of a railroad in Australia, of unbelievably far Manchuria. Big George, bulky-shouldered, hobo, and proud of it. Not a bum or a tramp, mister, but a "bo."

Big George could give you the definition of the hobo, could draw the line between the three types that have been confused more than any other group in history. The bum was perhaps the lowest of the lot. He hung out in the cities, a panhandler, a frequenter of cheap barrooms, making a living by cadging. The tramp, the one most often confused with the true hobo or boomer. This is the fellow that the cartoonist has made famous, with his bandana-wrapped possessions and his dread of work. The tramp is as much a parasite as the bum. He traveled a few miles a day, sticking to the more populous routes, begging his meals from the farmhouses, sleeping wherever he found shelter, following the seasons, idling through the years, with a knowledge of many jails and county farms. The tramp, parasite of the road and scorn of the hobo.

* * *

Next to Big George, Overland Red, staring into the fire as he weaves a yarn that follows jobs as the soldier's story follows campaigns and the sailor's follows distant ports. The farm boy, listening, sees far lands pass between him and the scrub-oak blaze, the Argentine, Bolivia, China, New Zealand. Overland Red, sometime sailor, surveyor and hobo.

"Yes, sir, worked every state in the Union, and sailed most of the seas. Never scabbed a job in my life, and never bummed a meal." So the true hobo outlines his standing.

The eastern farm boy hugs his knees with his encircling arms and listens to Colorado Blackie draw a trail of his wanderings and labors to the Panama Canal and beyond to the backbone of the Andes. The farm in Wood Bay had become for a season a crossroads of the world.

These were the men who drifted in answer to the impulsion of the needs of a new world, a world where mining camps, cow towns and construction camps sprung up like mushrooms and broadcast the allure of top wages to draw the needed workers.

After the construction, the march of streets, the drawing up of the oblong and square city blocks, the influx of the steady workers bringing their families, the emergence of a community from the raw camp. And with the change the drift of the hobo to the next job, the winging of the wild geese that followed the seasonal flow of top wages, the wandering ones who looked askance at the settled way and the prescribed circle.

The problem of the Andean Mine has been solved. Native labor is learning the ropes. And, with the emergence of the problem into the routine of daily operations, the British mine manager sees the pair of wide shoulders swaying against the sky, hears the roaring melody of "The Big Rock Candy Mountain" floating back to him on the breeze, and knows that this spur of the Andes will know that mining engineer no more.

This was the true hobo. This was the man who asked nothing more of the job than that it pay top wages. Hardships, dangers and handicaps were his meat.

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

ON RAILROAD, IN MINE AND AT CITY LABOR MARTS THE HOBO HAS BEEN A GREAT FIGURE

Didn't these things go toward making the top wages? All right, bring on your job. Was there a railroad over the next hill where the schedule was hard, where the rolling stock was falling apart, where the boss was a driver? There the hobo railroadman headed. Is it paying top wages? O. K., that's all that's necessary.

These men were no group who chose to wander. The answer goes deeper

(Continued on page 14)

Self-Governing India

When the New Constitution for That Land Has Been Approved by Half the Princes, the Way Will Be Open to Attain Unity and Internal Peace in the Great Sub-Continent

By the Marquis of Lothian

THE NEW CONSTITUTION for the sub-continent of India is about to receive the sanction of King and Parliament. In the words of Sir Samuel Hoare, who piloted the bill through the House of Commons, it is the final outcome of seven and a half years of continuous inquiry and conference, of 25,000 pages of reports, of 600 speeches by himself and his under secretary, and of over 15,000,000 words spoken, written or reported—a volume of print 20 times as great as the authorized version of the Bible.

Despite the immensity of this preparation and the long and careful consideration given to every phase of the Constitution, it has been assailed with bitterness on two sides.

It has been attacked by the "die hard" Conservatives in England on the ground that it involves a surrender of British power in India long before India is ready to assume responsibility for her own government, and that it is so full of anomalies and contradictions and impossibilities, because of the size of India and the complexities of its political and social and religious composition, that it is bound to break down and plunge the masses of the Indian population in a ruin far worse than that which has overtaken the people of China.

It has been attacked by the "nationalist" parties in India on the ground that it is a sham, that partly as a result of balancing princes against provinces, rich against poor, Moslem against Hindu, and partly because of innumerable "safeguards" in the hands of governors and governor generals and for the Civil Service, in practice the Constitution will transfer no power to Indian hands at all.

* * *

These extreme views to a large extent cancel one another. The truth is that the problem of developing self-government in India is one of immense difficulty because of the size and variety of conditions in India itself, that the new Constitution means a great step forward, though it will contain very considerable safeguards against possible breakdown, and that the extent to which power will pass into Indian hands will depend mainly on the capacity and quality of the legislatures to be elected by the 35,000,000 voters of the new electorate.

The framing of a constitution for India is not a simple matter like that of framing a constitution for compact homogeneous communities like Germany or France, or for large areas populated in the main by people of similar race, habit and language, like the original 13 states of the United States or the six states of Australia.

India contains 350,000,000 persons. Three quarters of them live in what is called British India—that is the India which was governed by Great Britain through the Indian Civil Service, till the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1920 transferred responsibility for a considerable part of local government to Indian legislatures. One quarter lives in some 125 Indian states, ruled by hereditary and autocratic princes—the largest of which is Hyderabad, with a population of 30,000,000.

* * *

The vast majority of the people of India live in villages and by agriculture, at a very low standard of living, for, while methods of agriculture are steadily improving, the population of India increased by no less than 30,000,000 between 1921 and 1931. The minority lives by trade and commerce and the now rapidly expanding manufacturing industries of the country.

In some ways India is more like Europe than America, for it contains some 15 main races and languages. Less than 10 per cent of the population is literate. And political development has been gravely delayed by what is known as the communal question—the suspicion and animosity which exist between the two main religions in India—Hinduism and Islam.

At first sight it might seem—and many have held this view—that it is utterly impossible to unite this vast and diverse population into a single community on a democratic basis—that, like the Chinese Republic set up in 1911 and many other democratic states since then, it is bound to collapse once the unifying factor of British power is removed. On the other hand, for a century Indians have been educated in the scientific knowledge and the political philosophy and ideals of the liberal and democratic West.

In all countries it is the educated classes who lead, and in India, though their number is small as compared with the total mass of the Indian population, the political classes have long demanded that the government of their own country should be entrusted to Indian hands, whatever the consequences, and in recent years the Congress Party, under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, have set "India a nation" as the goal of their endeavor and have conducted not only political agitation but two civil disobedience campaigns which commanded widespread popular support, in order to force concession to their demands.

There is no doubt that, difficult as may be the practical path of political progress, modern invention, the press, the radio, rapid transport and scientific knowledge, coupled with the fact that there are 100,000 students in Indian colleges and universities who will be India's leaders tomorrow, have transformed the country out of its ancient lethargy into one which seeks to take its place alongside the other nations of the world, as a progressive and a self-governing people, and have made the old order, stable and tranquil as it was, out of date.

* * *

The new Constitution is a compromise between the new national demand and the tremendously difficult facts and complexities which India itself presents. In its fundamentals it is the outcome of the deliberations of the round table conferences which took place in London between delegates from India and the representatives of the British parties which sat in 1930 and 1931. The statutory Simon Commission of investigation had recommended that the nine provinces of India—three of them with populations of about 50,000,000 people each and as large as a major European nation—should be given a self-governing position roughly corresponding to that of a state in the American federation, but that the central government should continue to be mainly controlled by Great Britain—because there seemed no likelihood of the Indian princes being willing to come into a federation.

This did not at all satisfy Indian national sentiment, which insisted that the central government also should be made responsible to an Indian electorate. At the first round table conference the Indian princes unexpectedly came forward and offered to form an Indian federation, provided the local autonomy of their own states was safeguarded and that there was a measure of Indian responsibility at the federal center. Thereafter a basis of compromise came in sight. The new constitution was to rest on three main ideas—the federation of all India in a single constitution, the transfer of responsibility for domestic policy to en-

(Continued on page 14)

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WHERE POLITICAL AWARENESS IS DAWNING

Some of the Voters Outside the Town Hall in Delhi During the Polling in Assembly Elections Last Year Is Shown Above, While a Street on the Bombay Water Front Appears Below

Giving Children a Chance

Nursery Schools in Great Britain Not Only Provide a Happy Environment and Useful Experiences to Youngsters but They Help Parents and Offer Opportunities for the Unemployed

By Margaret Wintringham

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SUNSHINE IN THE SLUMS
Little Pupils on the Roof of the Children's Home at Bow in East London

WHEN JIM'S MOTHER WAS persuaded to take him to the nursery school next door, he was at first such a "difficult baby" that the teachers could do little with him, least of all get him to rest. But Jim had been used to life in a single room shared by seven other people all older than himself, and he really did not know what rest meant. It was only after seeing other children taking regular daily sleep as a matter of course that he joined them. After that, he became a positive expert.

One hot Saturday, when the school was closed, the teacher was amazed to see the little fellow come in at the gate, trot down the garden to the lawn just opposite his accustomed shelter, curl up on the grass and go quietly to sleep. She looked at her watch—it was 12:30, the time he would have been sleeping had it been a school day.

Similar stories could be told of a multiplication of Jims, because this particular Jim was one of an army of some 175,000 who, living in crowded and slum conditions, deprived of proper nourishment and proper sleep, are now being given the chance of finding these things if they happen to live near to one of the nursery schools which are springing up in many parts—especially the economically distressed parts—of Great Britain.

Similar stories could be told too of a multiplication of mothers and fathers, who have left their Jims with gratitude to the skilled care of the nursery schools, and similar stories of uncles and aunts, and even grandfathers and grandmothers, because it is being recognized nowadays that the nursery school does more than benefit the child. It is a center of real helpfulness and happiness to whole families in districts where employment is hard to find and living accommodation still harder, and difficulty seems to mount on difficulty.

* * *

The nursery school movement in Great Britain is essentially a thing inspired by the economic crisis. True enough, it had its roots in the Rachel Macmillan Nursery School which was founded in the slums of South London before the war, but that pioneer institution did not foresee the full scope of its promise. It took the "Save the Children Fund" to recognize possibilities, to collect a committee, to initiate the raising of funds, and to offer nursery schools to those local authorities which cared to accept them on the understanding that such schools should be run not only for the benefit of the child himself but for the benefit also of his unemployed family and friends.

The offer which has been accepted now in Tyneside, South Wales, and many other poor and overcrowded areas, was accepted by Middlesbrough, where unemployment was acute. Men connected with the Unemployment Center undertook the work of erecting a suitable shelter in a back garden lent for the purpose by a settlement. The skilled carpenter and plumber worked with the assistance of the unskilled, and those who were not engaged in the building dug the remainder of the plot and planted it with flowers. In the workshop center, tables, chairs, beds and shelves were made, while unemployed women made the necessary table cloths and curtains, and overalls for the children. The work was done with so much zest that this first school was actually opened only two months after the holding of the meeting which first discussed it.

The running expenses of the school at Middlesbrough are negligible; an unemployed ship's cook, who is hailed by the children whenever they catch a sight of him as "the dinner man," prepares the children's dinner; unemployed women do the cleaning, unemployed men stoke the fires and attend to the garden. Although a committee is ultimately responsible for the school, the unemployed men and women rightly regard it as their own particular enterprise.

Their children have, of course, the first claim to enter the school, and there is actually a long waiting list. Each unemployed man or woman who has worked for the school, each parent of a child attending it, has now some definite interest that binds them together.

Perhaps the best way to describe a nursery school once it is operating is as a center for education by environment, where, in open air and sunshine, and with good feeding and sleep, the children unconsciously absorb the atmosphere of color and space and sound, and recognize beauty by the instinct which belongs to all human beings, but which is so often lo[illegible] life.

"Education by li[illegible] true description of nu[illegible]ca-tion, for forma[illegible] no place in it. Babi[illegible] of 2 and 5 are not exp[illegible] uch of the arts of read[illegible] and arithmetic; but they re[illegible] meaning of cleanliness[illegible] of comradeship, of [illegible] of good manners, and of th[illegible] of mutual possessions; and they [illegible] to speak clearly, to sin[illegible] and recite, to desire more knowledg[illegible] with the alert capacities of vigorous [illegible] bodies. Every momen[illegible] of the [illegible] does, should, brin[illegible] in the best sense. What [illegible] and [illegible] are to the adolescent, experie[illegible] is to the little child, and the nu[illegible] school strives to give him the [illegible] which is most worth while [illegible] of life.

To this end, every par[illegible] of the environment offered by a n[illegible] school is carefully thought out, and made to correspond as closely as possible to the child's own capacities and interests. The rooms attract him at once by their brightness and freshness, [illegible] color of the pictures and the toys, [illegible] tiness of all that is placed in [illegible] rooms for use. He does not find in [illegible] nursery school unwieldy furniture too [illegible] and heavy for him to move. There are little chairs of just the right size for himself, there are gaily colored cups hanging up with saucers and pl[illegible] on shelves well within his reach. The cupboards are on the floor and their doors have handles which are easily turned. There is free access to the garden, where, besides the usual growing things, there are steps and ladders or slides inviting experiments.

All these things are characteristic of the nursery school playrooms. The cloakrooms and washing rooms, however, are no less carefully fitted to meet the child's needs. The pegs provided there are within the reach of each child, even if he is only 2, and his washing flannel, his toothbrush, his mug and his towel are placed similarly in his own care, labeled with some sign which he can understand—such as a picture of a dog or a rabbit. Bathrooms are indispensable and there must also be special accommodation for personal inspection, for the preparation and serving of food, and for the camp beds upon which the children take their specified times of rest.

An essential feature of the proper environment of the nursery school is the garden, for this is the period when nature makes its most vivid impression on children. It is the life of plants and animals which attracts the deepest concentration of a little child, and he busies himself with active observation of whatever he can find living and growing about him.

No nature lessons are needed, but contact with nature is imperative, and opportunity for it must be made. Nursery schools are usually placed in districts where this opportunity can be provided only with the utmost difficulty, but there is no place where the essentials are impossible. Bulbs can be grown, earthworms and snails and caterpillars can be watched and tended, grass and daisies can be planted in the most discouraging conditions, and the intense interest and curiosity and pleasure with which little children will watch a few growing things leave no room for doubt that their development is immeasurably the richer if they are given these few carefully prepared experiences.

* * *

Another very important feature of the nursery school system is the food which is provided for the children and paid for by the parents, since it serves not only its obvious purpose, but contributes to social training in teaching them good manners at table, teaching them to help lay the table and clear away and wash up.

The results of the nursery schools already in existence are nothing less than astounding—and that despite the fact that, in Great Britain at least, many of them have to depend largely on voluntary effort.

Thirty per cent of the children entering elementary schools straight from [illegible] at the age of 5 are claimed to [illegible] some physical defect. Of children who [illegible] attended a nursery school between the [illegible]ges of 2 and 5, the percentage is reduced to seven. Some critics complain that they take little children away from their mothers, but it may be more truly claimed that they give the mothers back to the children with a better understanding of motherhood since one of their most important features is that each school is under skilled guidance, and that thus not only do the children benefit but the mothers, in meeting for consultation and discussion, have the advantage of skilled and practical advice with regard to such matters as diet, clothing and home management.

During the last 30 years there has, of course, been a remarkable advance in child study. All civilized countries are now awake to the urgency of care for the child and wherever one looks, whether it be to America, to Russia, to Poland, to Italy, or to Great Britain, one sees countries establishing their foundations by concentrating upon the welfare of the child in his earliest years.

Prevention, says the old adage, is better than cure, and there is no doubt that nursery schools will go far in planting a foundation of desirable things and in training of a generation from its earliest days to live in harmony with its fellows, to take its part in constructive community life.

Imperialism Comes Back to Europe

Mussolini, in His Offensive Against Ethiopia, Turns Back the Clock and Revives Policies and Practices Which the Western World Hoped to See Relegated to the Past

By Lewis Rex Miller

THE ITALIAN ADVENTURE in Ethiopia, or Abyssinia, is the most striking resurgence of European imperialism in its classic form since the World War. The word, "imperialism," once so widely used, had been taking a holiday. But while the word was in abeyance, the thing itself had not died. Mussolini has brought the word back onto the front page, and the thing back into European politics.

The world now looks on with consternation at a performance which affords a perfect example of imperialistic activity in its crudest form. Il Duce, turning back the clock, claims for his enterprise those "heroic" qualities which have so often been attributed to attacks with all the paraphernalia of modern warfare upon primitive peoples who find themselves comparatively defenseless. Today, the paraphernalia is acclaimed as more deadly than ever before. Bombers, tanks and chemicals have been added to the armament of "civilization" since the earlier colonial empires were built up. The League of Nations Covenant and the Briand-Kellogg Pact have also been added to the equipment of civilization, but the nations appear more reluctant to employ them than to tolerate aggression.

Certain things have happened since 1918 which made peace-loving peoples—and what nation is not naturally peace-loving?—believe that the heyday of aggressive European imperialism was past. Other things have happened—principally in the Far East—which gave rise to doubts. Japan's attack on China indicated that an Asiatic state had copied the former policy and technique of European expansionists. But it was felt that, since Oriental countries often seize upon the material and external aspects of Western civilization rather than assimilate its true spirit, things might be condoned in the Orient which would no longer be tolerated in the Occident. Citizens of the Western democracies assumed that, so far as Europe was concerned, the scramble for a place in the sun, at least for a time, was suspended.

The United States in recent years has abjured its earlier imperialism and definitely abandoned any attempt to impose its authority in distant areas by force of arms. The Marines were brought home from Central America and the West Indies, and the Platt Amendment, which recognized the right to intervene in Cuba, was annulled. Today, the United States is preparing to withdraw from the Philippine Islands.

The years since 1918 have witnessed a significant withdrawal on the part of Great Britain from the imperialist attitude of Disraeli's day. Within the next few days, King and Parliament are to approve a new scheme of government for India which bestows a considerable measure of self-government upon the peoples of that teeming subcontinent. But Britain, relinquishing its hold on India, does not relish the extension of Mussolini's dictatorship to Ethiopia, on the flank of Britain's short sea route to the East and not far distant, in these days of rapid flight, from the air route to Australia and the Orient.

* * *

As early as 1919, it was evident that conscience and unbridled imperialism were no longer reconcilable. When the Allies wrote the Treaty of Versailles, the colonial empire of Germany was distributed among the victors. Germany in Africa was divided between Great Britain, the Union of South Africa, France and Belgium. Italy, having taken Tripoli from the Turks in 1911, got nothing—and has never forgotten it. But these territories were not handed over to the conquerors entirely without restrictions. They became not integral portions of each country's colonial domain, but were given a new and distinctive status as mandates to be administered under the League of Nations. This was one way of saying that the right of a great power to seize and administer colonial territory as it chose was no longer undisputed. There was recognized to be a common obligation on the part of all colonizing nations to administer their overseas territories in the interest of the inhabitants, as well as the possessor. After four centuries of almost unrestrained imperialism—though the term was not invented until mid-nineteenth century—some slight check was placed upon the ambitions of the empire builders.

* * *

By 1918, the United States had indulged in more than a century of imperialism. From the Alleghenies, its western frontier had been advanced to the Pacific, and in 1899 to the Far East, with the acquisition of the Philippines. Several islands in the Pacific and Puerto Rico in the West Indies had also come under the Stars and Stripes, the Panama Canal Zone had been acquired and the canal built.

Not all Americans were pleased with this expansion overseas. A distinguished New England woman, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, observed in June, 1899—when American troops were combating Filipinos who had just discovered that removal of the Spanish yoke meant not independence, but American sovereignty, for them—"I reluctantly foresee great danger threatening our nation,—imperialism, monopoly, and a lax system of religion." (Miscellany, p. 129.)

The American faith in self-government was strong, and the subjection of other peoples was distasteful. The United States, after participating in the greatest war in history, gained not an inch of territory, even under mandate.

After the war, one heard less talk about imperialism. It was discredited as a system, in theory if not in practice. Imperialism, it was recognized, had been one of the causes of the war. People tried to forget the word, even while enjoying the reality. Germans had an unpleasant way of bringing the subject into the conversation, but no one else wanted to talk about it.

The European colonial powers were satiated. They wanted no more land, no more responsibilities in distant corners of the earth. France and Spain attempted no further acquisitions in Morocco, but were obliged to fight a costly war in the Riff to maintain their authority in the territory they claimed.

Great Britain, as an earnest of its intention to view colonial conquest in a new light, actually restored the port of Wei-hai-wei to China—probably the first example in history of a great colonial power voluntarily withdrawing from an overseas possession without compensation. This greatest of imperial countries was at the same time guiding one of the mandates it held under the League to full freedom and independence, a process which culminated in 1932 with the establishment of the Kingdom of Iraq as a sovereign state with membership in the League.

* * *

It was in the Far East, with the seizure of Manchuria by Japan, that the most outstanding postwar manifestation of imperialism took place. An earlier incursion into Shantung had been thwarted by the Western powers. But this time the Occident, in the midst of the greatest economic depression it had ever known, could not rescue China from its aggressive neighbor. The Japanese adventure was so thoroughly against the spirit of the times that fifty-five nations joined in a vote of condemnation at Geneva.

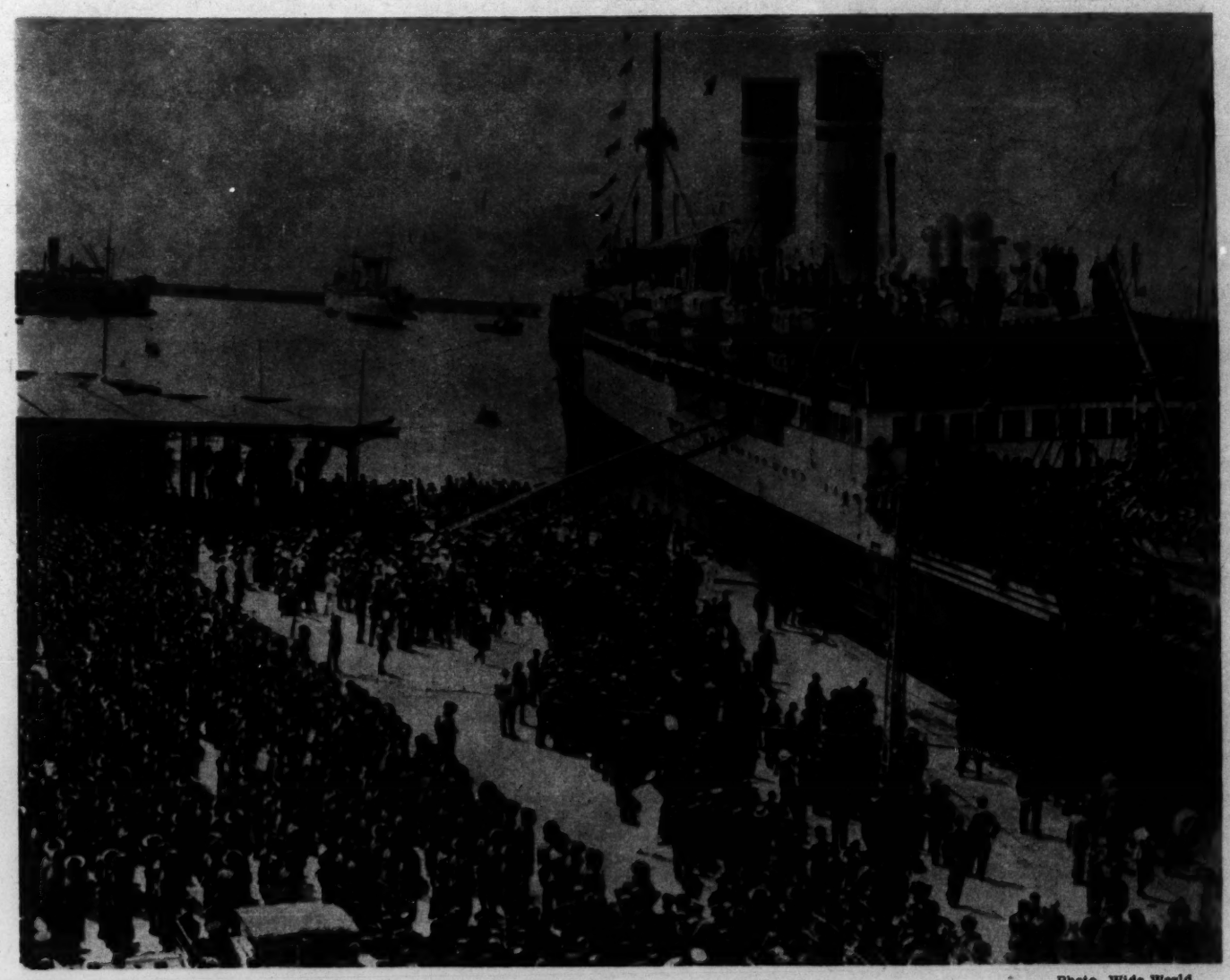
But the Japanese enterprise has been a success, materially speaking. This, at any rate, is the opinion of present-day observers. Whether the verdict of history will throw a different light upon the question remains to be seen.

Success breeds imitators, and the Japanese *coup* has undoubtedly encouraged Mussolini to attack Ethiopia. The League was successfully defied in Asia; Italy feels it can be defied with impunity in Africa. There are many resemblances between the Japanese invasion of China and the Italian expedition against Ethiopia. On the whole, the Italian adventure seems less justifiable on grounds of law and necessity.

* * *

It may be said that Britain and the United States are prepared to abandon the quest for colonies because they do not need them, and that Italy's and Japan's aggressions are justified because these overpopulated, naturally poor countries require new lands for settlement, new sources of raw materials and new markets for their goods.

There is some foundation for this argument, yet it is easy to see that if aggression against sovereign states is to be condoned because of alleged necessity, no small or weak nation can feel the slightest degree of security. Ethiopia, like China, has not a strong central government. Its assailant, like Japan, can employ the most modern implements of warfare against a people who, comparatively speaking, are poorly armed. The sympathies of the world are with Ethiopia. The success or failure of the Italian onslaught will probably determine whether there is to be an even greater rebirth of imperialism in the years to come.



Photo, Wide World

ITALIAN TROOPS SAILING FOR THE ETHIOPIAN FRONT

For Months Men and Munitions Have Been Moving to Italy's East African Colonies, and by September, When the Rainy Season Ends, and Maneuvers Can Begin, There May Be 225,000 Soldiers and Workmen on the Ground, in Addition to Native Troops.

BLACK NIGHT RINGS THE airport about. But in a lighted area on the apron, just in front of the headquarters building, a truck stands alongside a huge metal bird now preening itself for flight. Out of the truck come large pasteboard boxes, bundles of newspapers, machine parts, and an assortment of cartons and bags. Into the interior of the great plane these objects are passed, to be packed away in its express compartment. Some moments later, with all the field lights blazing, and with passengers in their seats, the ship roars down the runway, lifts gently, and climbs up, up, almost out of sight, and then vanishes in the dark, bound for—New York? Chicago? Los Angeles?

Every night, weather permitting, this rather matter-of-fact scene takes place at many airports, and during daylight hours as well. Much has been written of the speed and comfort with which human cargo is flown about the map, but few persons have paid any attention to those boxes and bundles tucked away in the plane's fuselage. It is time to correct the oversight, for the transportation of express by air is a business that has grown by—shall we say?—hops and jumps during the last decade, and which promises to transform some of our habits of living during the next decade or less.

* * *

A few years ago householders along the main air lanes, when they heard the planes overhead, would remark to each other, "There goes the mail plane!" It was a moment of exquisite excitement. Now we say, simply, "There goes the New York plane," and we think of passengers more than of mail. But a few years hence we may say, "There goes the San Francisco express plane." For the express business is threatening to become too great in volume for passenger planes to carry; special cargo planes are available today, and great financial interests are just awaiting the right moment to give the word for the special service to start.

When that time comes you may sit down at breakfast in Chicago and read that very morning's New York newspaper. Or, if you live in San Francisco or Los Angeles, you may read it at luncheon. And you may read the Monitor of yesterday afternoon at breakfast either in Chicago or in San Francisco.

If you live in Seattle and would enjoy a little fresh-caught lobster with mayonnaise before going to bed, you may have it, even though there are no lobsters in Pacific waters, for planes will whisk the surprised lobsters straight from Maine to far places. Or if you crave a taste of pompano, exclusive to the seas off Florida, you may have it anywhere in the United States—at a price, of course. Add to that almost the full list of tropical and subtropical fruits, so perishable that they now remain unknown in the temperate zone. They will join bananas, grapefruit, and oranges on our tables. And naturally there will be all of the more common vegetables and fruits, made available at almost all seasons, to say nothing of garden-grown flowers throughout the year.

* * *

But this prediction may give a slightly inaccurate impression. First, it needs to be pointed out that even today most of these articles are being transported by air to a considerable extent. Second, it is not entirely a traffic in luxuries or table delicacies. Air express is even now a great and practical aid to business, but it promises to increase that service very greatly in the future.

England was the first country to operate a scheduled passenger air line. What is sauce for the goose is just as excellent for his merchandise, and so air express began in England also, with regular London-Paris service starting in August of 1919. In fact, the express service overshadowed the passenger service at first, carrying nonperishable things, such as photo materials, motion picture films, dresses, millinery, blue prints, clothing samples, and newspapers. Dutch, Belgian, French, and, later, German companies followed in starting express services. Flowers and perishable foods were flown to the English market in a volume that increased spectacularly.

What might be called the "modern

development" of air express began in 1925, during which year large shipments of gold and silver bullion by air was started by Imperial Airways, so blazing a trail for what has since become one of the greatest services of air express, and one of the most promising for further development. Due to the substantial savings made possible in interest and insurance on bullion in transit the speedier air route became the standard for cross-channel gold transfers. It was possible to ship 1099 pounds of gold, worth £100,000 between London and Paris by rail and boat for £260 14s. 6d. of which £250 was insurance. By air, the same shipment could be made for £89, of which £75 was insurance. Because of the fewer handlings, and the shorter time in transit, there was an additional saving of £16 8s. 6d. in interest, or a net saving of £188 3s. as a result of shipping by air express.

The United States did not send any express by air until 1926. In that year the air mail, previously carried by the Government, was taken over for the first time by private air lines, working under contract. An organized effort to develop air express business came in the summer of 1927. Then the Railway Express Agency co-operated to start the service with four important air lines—National Air Transport, Colonial Air Transport, Western Air Express, and Boeing Air Transport.

* * *

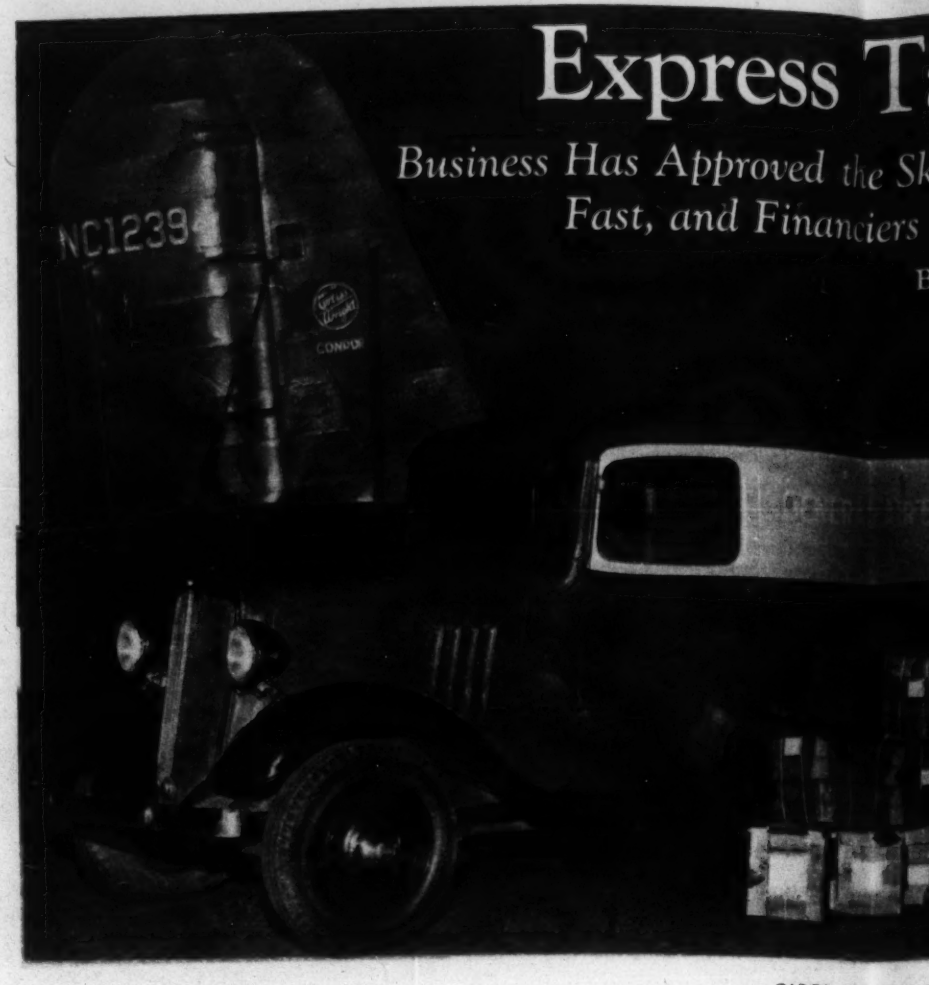
The Colonial Air Transport withdrew from the Railway Express Company affiliation in August, 1929, and made an agreement with the Western Union Telegraph Company for a pickup and delivery service of express-type packages through the nationwide Western Union organization. Other lines made similar arrangements with Western Union, and the service was maintained for three years. It was discontinued when the surviving members of this group became affiliated with Postal Telegraph and General Air Express. In 1934 Western Union formed an agreement with the Railway Express Agency, and those organizations, together, now serve certain lines.

In 1931 the Postal Telegraph Company entered the air express business. Both of the great communications companies realized that the telegraph would play a large part in arranging the transfer of goods by air. By 1932, during which year there was a marked growth of interest in air express, Postal Telegraph became allied with seven important air lines. In July of that year they formed General Air Express, now doing an interline air express business of very considerable extent.

Courtesy of Fairchild Aircraft Corporation

A REAL "FLYING EXPRESS CAR"

The Fairchild C-31 Cargo Transport Plane Is One Type Suggested for a Unified All-Express Service in the United States. The Ship Is Especially Built for the Purpose and Will Carry Nearly Three Tons of Merchandise at High Speed.



CARGO FOR THE
General Air Express Delivers Packages at Newark Ai

At present the air express charges are far higher than rail express rates. Speed is the greatest advantage of air express, and sometimes it is a very great advantage indeed. It means about 20 hours between New York and Los Angeles, five hours between Chicago and New York, and other distances in proportion. Fast as the service is today, technicians say that the speed will be increased in the future, without question, and if rates can be reduced and the service made more widely known, there is little doubt that traffic will grow rapidly. This expectation is the basis for plans formulated down among the tall buildings of lower Manhattan. There it is believed that present air express volume may be increased fivefold, or perhaps more, within five years.

The Pan American Airways, allied to the Western Union-Railway Express Agency system, offer an international express service by which they carry express packages from cities in the United States and Canada to 30 countries and 134 cities in the West Indies and Caribbean area, in Mexico, in Central and South America. They offer a speed about three times that of the more common means of transport, which is of immense advantage to exporters and importers in all countries served. They offer, also, careful, individual handling; single shipping responsibility, preferential clearances,

WHAT GO

Both Light and Heavy Trucks of the Railwa
Goods Which Are Transported by the Unite
Land. Machine Parts, Newspapers, Motio
Merchandise Are Among

ess Takes To the Air

oved the Skyway Route for Shipments That Must Travel Financiers Believe the Volume Is Due to Increase

By Robert W. Desmond

Courtesy of American Airlines, Inc.—Ralph Morgan, Photo

CARGO FOR THE MIDNIGHT PLANE
s Packages at Newark Airport for American Airlines' Flight to Chicago.

cities in the
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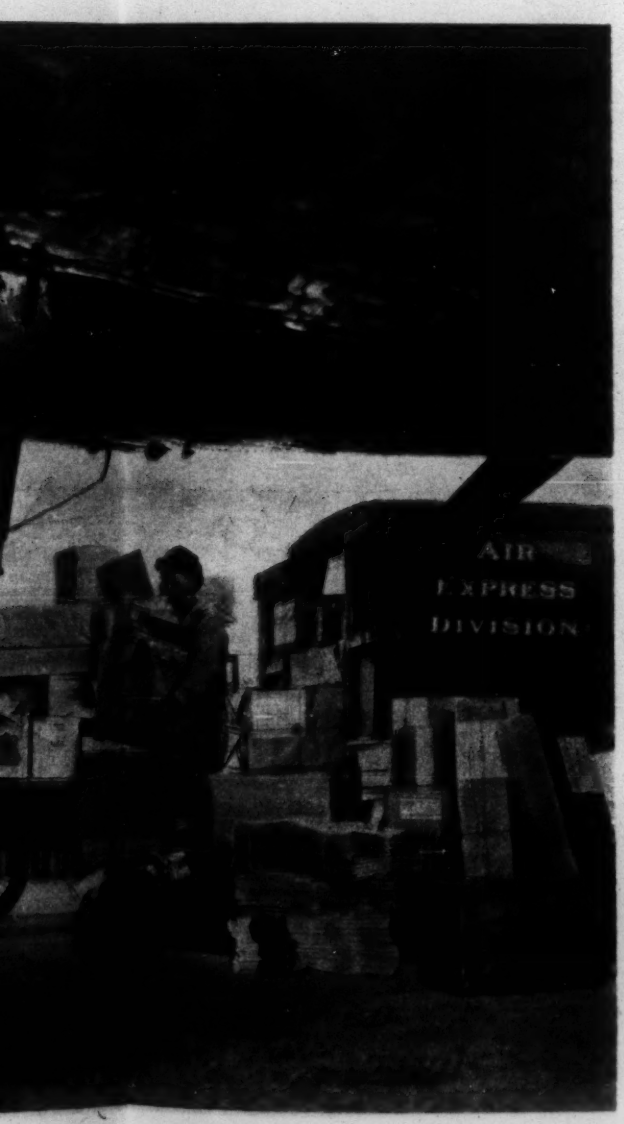
arrival in perfect condition, and expedited, assured delivery. Such diverse products are carried as orchids, eggs, and heavy machinery, baby chicks, phonograph records, and yeast, in addition to the more conventional articles of commerce which make up much of the air express volume.

The fact is that about the only things not carried by air express, within the country or internationally, are inflammable articles, explosives, and livestock.

It is simple to ship goods by air express, for all that is necessary is to call the accredited air express agent on the telephone, and he will care for all details, from pickup to delivery, inclusive. When the Pan American service to China is established it doubtless will be possible to send express shipments back and forth across the Pacific. Then all that will remain will be to establish a regular transatlantic passenger, mail and express service via the air.

* * *

We have always been told that a pound of feathers is as heavy as a pound of lead. And so it is. But the value is not the same. And sometimes it is important to get a ton of anything, no matter what its value, to some destination in a hurry. A ton of razor blades may not be as valuable as even a half ton of auto parts, but both have been transported. A shipment of paper cups may bear small resemblance to a grand piano, but both go by air. Most things sent by plane are relatively light in themselves, yet of considerable value. Everything does go from "Abstracts" to "Zinc etchings." But in 1933 the greatest amount of air express in



Courtesy of United Air Lines, Inc.

WHAT GOES BY AIR
eavy Trucks of the Railway Express Agency Pick Up and Deliver the Transported by the United Air Lines Planes Wherever They Regularly Parts, Newspapers, Motion Picture Film, Flowers, Electrotypes, and Merchandise Are Among the Things Sent by Air.

the United States consisted of the following articles:

Article	P. C. of Total Wt. of Air Express
Auto parts, machine tools, electric and radio equipment	25.0
Valuable papers	21.5
Electros, advertising and other printed matter	19.8
Motion picture films	10.5
Newspapers and other periodicals	5.7
Clothing and textiles	3.1
News photos	1.6
Miscellaneous	12.8
Total	100.0

Valuable papers, such as checks and securities, are sent by air to save interest charges. Records are sent to expedite the preparation of monthly accounting statements. There is no information available on the value of bullion shipments in the United States, but it is estimated the total is at least as large as in Great Britain, where it was £47,238,577 ($236,192,885) in 1933. The security shipments of one bank and two large brokerage houses in New York during 1933 were in themselves valued at $313,700,000 and weighed 15.9 tons.

* * *

While much of the air express traffic is in what might be called "emergency" shipments, it sometimes is difficult to decide what is "regular" and what is "emergency." That which is at least unusual and "rush" traffic today probably is going to be regularly sent by air tomorrow.

Promise for growth in the air express volume exists in the transportation of many things, but notably in the handling of perishables, such as valuable flowers, fruits, vegetables, and sea foods, particularly for luxury hotels, clubs, and specialty stores. The transportation of flowers holds the greatest immediate possibilities because flowers are the most perishable of all commodities shipped. Gardenias, for instance, may be in sufficient demand to justify the transport within the next few years of 12,000 blooms each week, 192,000 during the growing season. Orchids, similarly, may total 10,000 a week, or 160,000 during the season. Thousands of tons of asparagus, strawberries, and cherries; hundreds of tons of figs, persimmons, alligator pears and other fruits and vegetables can be carried during the proper seasons. A rough schedule of such perishables, which may provide heavy air express cargo, follows:

FLOWERS

To be shipped from California to New York during the periods indicated:

Carnations	May to August
Acacias	December to March
Camellias	October to February
Calla lilies	Almost continuously
Orchids	November to February
Gardenias	November to February

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

To be shipped from California to eastern markets during the winter and spring:

Asparagus	Cherries*
Figs	Persimmons

*Also from the State of Washington.

To be shipped from Florida to northern and eastern markets during the winter and spring:

Alligator pears*	Strawberries

*Also from Cuba.

SEA FOOD

Salmon from Canada to California
Lobster from Maine to California
Pompano from Florida to New York

The publishing field seems a possible large-scale patron of air express in future years, with newspapers, newsmagazines, and financial periodicals being rushed to dealers and subscribers. There are at present no newspapers in the United States read throughout the country on the day of publication, as are The Times or the Morning Post of London, or Le Temps or Le Matin of Paris. But air express may come close to making this a possibility for a country whose size hitherto has prevented it.

It is fairly obvious that shipments of motion pictures will continue to be large, and grow larger. The need for haste in handling newsreels is clear. Feature pictures, both negatives and positives, must travel between studios on the west coast and executive offices on the east coast—and perhaps back again. Also, they must go from distributors to the theaters, and from theater to theater—quickly!

Air express may come to play an important part in style merchandising—that is, in the clothing business. The salability of many articles—dresses, millinery, suits, fabrics, and so on—often depends upon their being up-to-date, and the speed of air express insures that. Textiles and finished articles of clothing can be rushed between factories and chain stores, department stores, and specialty stores.

Automobile parts, machine parts, and radio parts already go by air in large volume, and probably will increase in bulk, going to distributing warehouses and service stations. Such stations now must maintain large inventories of parts. The "Blank" Automobile Company, in 1929, had an inventory of $15,000,000 worth of parts in 32 principal service stations. If a national air express rate of 30 cents per ton mile could be set—and that is the rate financiers, at least, would like to see in effect—that company could reduce its inventory by $5,000,000 without slowing up or impairing the service in any way. Mail order houses, also, could use air express to their own financial advantage.

* * *

Air express in the United States is relatively undeveloped, as compared to European volumes. Nevertheless, it is growing rapidly and will increase even more rapidly as the obstacles to its growth—high cost, lack of convenience, and some independability—are overcome. Financial men interested in the possibilities urge the 30-cent ton-mile rate. Given this rate, and other aids, the air express volume could be increased within five years by from five to ten times the 1934 figure, they believe, with a total of 5,500,000 ton miles almost certainly available.

To make that expansion feasible, however, these experts urge the formation of a national express corporation to replace the two competitive organizations now in the field. And, finally, it is maintained that there needs to be established an all-express service. Special cargo planes could be operated more reasonably than passenger planes because there would be no need for luxurious equipment, stewardesses, or copilots, and some outmoded passenger

(Continued on page 15)

Courtesy of Curtiss-Wright Airplane Co.

INSIDE A CARGO PLANE
The Curtiss-Wright Condor Is Another Type of Ship Adapted for Express Loads. A Monorail Hoist, a Loading Ramp, and Various Other Arrangements Which Are Part of the Plane's Equipment Simplify Loading and Unloading. The Picture Gives a Suggestion of Its Capacity.

War Memories in Literature

The Tide of Books About the World War Did Not Rise High Until Ten Years After the Armistice, but Many Volumes Since Published Are Genuine Aids to Peace

By W. A. Berendsohn

(Translated by G. F. Timpson)

Photo, Alan Ivimey

DISTILLATION OF THE BATTLEFIELDS

When Thoughtful Youth Reads Books About the War He Must Pause to Wonder Whether Mere Print Can Reflect the Full Horror and Futility of Such International Anarchy.

THE HIGH TIDE OF LITERATURE describing the World War has come since 1928. It is astonishing that this resurgence of war impressions did not come until 10 years after the Cease Fire. There were indeed a few good war stories written during the struggle, such as Barbusse's "Le Feu" and Fritz von Unruh's "Opfergang" (Verdun). The period between 1918 and 1928 is also rich in isolated examples. But it was Remarque's "Im Westen Nichts Neues" (All Quiet on the Western Front) which broke the dam and let loose the flood of war memories.

To the soldier from the Front this gap of 10 years is no mystery. When we came home on leave our friends did not want to hear much of the Front, and if we were questioned, we could not speak freely lest we go too far. A wide gap yawned between Home and the Battlefield. After the armistice, we longed at first for peace and quiet, for forgetfulness in work, for a little love and happiness after those years in which we had sunk our hearts and our hopes so deep. We had to build a new country in our hearts before we dare look back onto that ever-tossing sea of memories. That is why the great volume of war literature was written only after 10 years.

To read all the books published since then would be too great a penance, but I have studied many of the best. In order to gain some general view of the subject, it is helpful to divide the books into groups according to the writers' attitude toward war. There is a very considerable group which is characterized by a certain "Flight From Reality"; its authors take the war as a background for stories which are written in their own prewar style; they have gone through no transforming experience. A second group is the work of "worshipers of Mars," who pile up horrors, so that comradeship and heroism stand out the brighter against the background. Their thought is in tune with the war spirit. Lust for slaughter, iron severity and contempt of death are for them the signs of that true manhood which is to hold sway even in peace. In sharp contrast to this group is a third, comprised of the active opponents of war, the "Standard Bearers of Humanity," and also that of the "Revolutionists," who regard war as an inevitable concomitant of capitalism.

* * *

In each of these groups the subject is treated from the standpoint of some well-defined attitude toward life; but there is a fourth group whose authors are pure realists. They are quite young men who have written nothing before, young men of the middle classes who had marched with enthusiasm into the great adventure; out there, in the face of the grim reality, their earlier ideas, the religion and philosophy which they had brought from school and home had melted into nothing, and they were left naked in soul before the vast inhuman drama. When they got back out of a thousand perils, when after 10 years they felt strong enough to master their memories, the only possibility for them was to paint without reserve their horror of the grim reality, before which all sense of a meaning in life had vanished. The quintessence of their thought, to put it in a few plain words, is, "It must never happen again." To this group belongs Remarque's book. The author is no great character and no genius. He is a good comrade, picturing the simple soldier as he was everywhere. Yet he was the perfect instrument on which the war was to play its all-shattering music, and he repeats what he heard in his innermost being. Millions have found in this book genuine echoes of their own experience.

The war was not entirely a destructive experience. To many it brought growth and development. For myself, while the ethical background of my thought remained unaltered, my relations with the world were profoundly changed. The war brought deliverance from a strongly marked individualism, and from all false romanticism, and made me one with universal humanity, inexorably charged with a share of responsibility for the future of the race. It was no longer possible to live apart from the mass of men, nor to dwell in the realm of pure intellect. War memories remained too alive. If they were lost for a time in the busy day, they surged up again in dreams, a burning wound, a never-silenced warning. They drove one ever deeper into political and economic studies.

"It must never happen again." If we wish to unite with this purpose we need not only an unyielding idealism but a stern realism which shuns no toil until it has probed the root of the problem. The ideals of human brotherhood and universal well-being, of mental freedom and international understanding must not only serve to sustain the individual soul, they must be made effective in the daily life of the world. Such a purpose colored a large proportion of my public life after the war, and, owing to the recent changes in Germany, cost me the loss of all means of livelihood there.

* * *

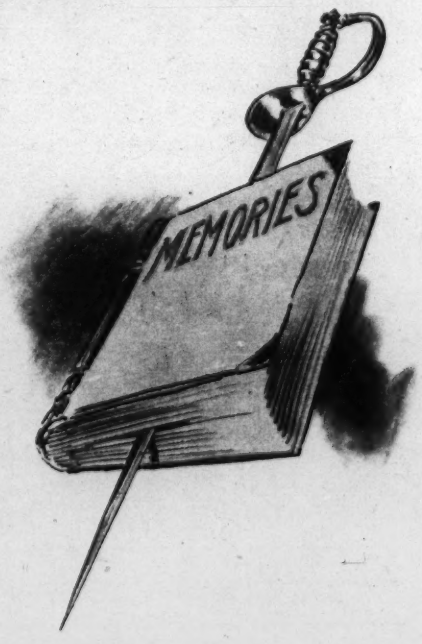
A similar change of outlook is noticeable in a great number of war books, if one except those of the "Flight From Reality" group. The outstanding features of this change are a rejection of all rose-spectacled idealism, a strong tendency toward realistic portrayal of the inner and the outer life, a turning from self-centered discussion of individual problems, to the depiction of the severity of human experience. This new literature has developed new forms and a new style. Especially in Germany, Russia, and the United States it has proved itself to be the expression of a new state of feeling and a new artistic purpose.

I am convinced that this new literature is a powerful instrument to use in peace work. It is sometimes objected that inexperienced young people read it from love of sensationalism, become used to the portrayal of grim scenes in books, plays and films, then to the thought of similar adventures of their own, and finally acquire a taste for the actual thing. One cannot put this objection aside lightly. The greater number of these books were written without reserve by men suffering deeply, and are certainly not suited to children and to half-formed minds. There is one book which is excellent for the young, "Der Schädel des Neger Häuptlings Makua" ("The Skull of the Negro Chieftain Makua"), but most of the books should be read *with* young people and thoroughly discussed. Careful guidance is needed if one is to use war literature wisely in human education.

* * *

It is, however, easy to prove that the effect of such books on the adult mind is to produce a horror of war. Why else was Remarque's book forbidden in militaristic countries, and the film, suppressed? For a time books tending toward humane ideals were countered by others written by the "worshipers of Mars." They had nothing like the same sale. Moreover, they also laid bare the real nature of modern warfare. This method was therefore given up. Instead, the peoples were gradually led back to their earlier love of things military by gay uniforms and military music, martial display on the stage and on the film, colored pictures of the army and fleet given away with purchases, as on so-called "cigarette cards," and even the fashion for bright rows of buttons. All these helped to overcome a taste for the grim earnestness of genuine war literature. The critics talked about its approaching decline in 1930; now they confess to their astonishment that the tide has not receded and that again and again it floats genuine works of art to the shores of world literature, such as the recent "Paths of Glory," by Humphrey Cobb.

Nor is the subject exhausted. Whole tracts of experience, such as the work of women in munition factories and the suffering of children in blockaded countries, have not yet received adequate treatment. Above all, the whole problem of war awaits solution. At first, millions asked, "What is the meaning of it all?" They were offered many answers which have not stood the test of time. Are they to despair of all sane meaning in human life, or have they arrived at the perception that madness has ruled and that a great effort must be made if a repetition of evil is to be prevented?



Among the New Books

Analyzing the Theory and Practice of International Policing

Theory and Practice of International Policing, by Hans Wehberg. London: Constable. 4s. 6d.

The Legal Process and International Order, by Hans Kelsen. London: Constable. 2s.

English Equity and International Order, by Wolfgang Friedmann, with a preface by Sir William Holdsworth. London: Constable. 4s. 6d.

Decision ex aequo et bono, by Max Habicht. London: Constable. 4s. 6d.

William Ladd: An International Equity Tribunal, by George Schwarzenberger, with a preface by James Brown Scott. London: Constable. 4s. 6d.

UNLIKE MUCH OF THE WRITING on the subject of international law, which strikes the layman as somewhat artificial and academic, writers fully alive to practical realities have prepared these interesting monographs coming from the New Commonwealth Institute. Indeed, it is the inadequacies of international machinery, as it is at present, that have prompted these studies. They accordingly deserve careful examination both on the part of professed students of the subject and of that increasing public which keeps abreast of international developments. This is not to say that the proposals put forward are necessarily to be accepted, but the scrupulous care with which the grounds for them are examined and the moderation with which they are expressed lend them a value of their own.

* * *

Professor Wehberg's volume is of special interest. Here will be found the answer to the plain man's question so often asked these days: Why in a world where war has been outlawed cannot we have security, why cannot the League of Nations be equipped with a police force to prevent a possible outbreak? Professor Wehberg analyzes the notion of international policing with admirable thoroughness and provides a wealth of historical illustrations. When he comes to Chapter IV he examines all the precedents for the employment of an international force to prevent or suppress war, and will almost certainly convince the reader that there is ample experience to justify the employment of such a force in suitable circumstances.

* * *

"The mere concentration of strong League forces would be of great service to peace in the case of international tension, and would cool the desire of any state to make or even to threaten an attack." The truth of this is well brought out in the recent case of the Saar plebiscite, which, of course, occurred after the preparation of this work. But he puts his finger unerringly on the cardinal difficulty at the moment in the way of a more extended application of the same devices. "The best procedure for execution is in practice valueless if it is at the disposal of an internally weak League of Nations." One could have wished that the bearings of the Manchurian problem had been more fully considered in this connection. Indeed the references to it, in view of its importance in any discussion of the force and effect of the League Covenant, are surprisingly meager.

Professor Kelsen writes with all the lucidity one would expect from so great a jurist, and, even if we cannot wholly subscribe to his thesis, he makes out a very persuasive case for his International Court. One cannot, however, help feeling that he expects far too much of it. Granted that in law the "hypocritical and fateful distinction between justiciable and political disputes" is wholly unsound and in its consequences deplorable, that does not mean that in fact all disputes lend themselves readily to a legal solution. Some do but many do not.

Take by way of analogy an ordinary incident in the everyday life of any mercantile community, a reconstruction of a public company. The conflict of interests between the different groups of shareholders cannot be resolved by the court. The court can prevent flagrant injustice or oppression of a minority, but which of alternative fair schemes is best is a matter for the shareholders. Common law judges, at any rate, refuse to decide the question.

Now a problem of this kind is often complex enough but it is as nothing compared with some international conflicts that arise. What court can decide the respective claims to the control or exploitation of Manchuria? And the question does not become any the easier or any the more justiciable by introducing notion of "equity." Popular notions on this subject are often strangely wide of the mark.

If my neighbor covets my watch and picks a quarrel with me accordingly, is he to have it? And if clearly he has no legal claim where does equity come in? Is the judge to award it to him because it is only fair, it is equity that he too should have a watch? What is really at the bottom of so much muddled argument on this score is the notion, sound enough in its way, that in the interests of peace and neighborliness, parties should be given a share of what they want. But this is a matter of bargaining and agreement—in a word, of politics. Germany at the moment is claiming the return of some of the colonies which she lost in the World War on the ground apparently that she cannot consider herself the equal of other powers without them. It may or may not be politic for the other powers to satisfy her. But there is no "equity" in the matter. Yet it comes that Sweden has as good an equity to the colonies.

Questions of this order are for a body like the League Council to grapple with. No court would touch them. Dr. Schwarzenberger thinks to mend matters by empowering a court to decide whether such claims fall within the "requirements of a just peace." A bold and valuable suggestion. But equally impartial and equally fair-minded judges might hold entirely opposite views as to such requirements.

A corrective of some of the more extravagant expectations of what can be achieved by a court, even a court of equity, will be found in the volumes of Dr. Friedmann and Professor Habicht. The latter has provided a scrupulously careful examination of the relevant doctrines of international law and has shown the limits of the equitable construction of international treaties. Dr. Friedmann writes with a like caution. "For the student of the structure and the functions of a future equity tribunal the foregoing study cannot give any systematic guidance." But the greatest service rendered by all these writers is to provoke a thoroughgoing discussion of the true basis of international machinery.

H. G.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Linking Two Sculpture Eras

Andrea Sansovino, by G. Haydn Huntley. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $5.

THE NAME OF Andrea Sansovino does not stand among the few great masters of sculpture of the Italian Renaissance, but it deserves to be placed among the near great. Histories of sculpture will establish him as a link between the medieval methods and Renaissance innovations. Andrea lived to witness two eras, and he helped appreciably to bring about the second. He combined his talents for sculpture and architecture in the great sepulchral monuments which he designed and carved.

Dr. G. Haydn Huntley has written a well-documented, thoroughly thought out, account of Andrea Sansovino. With the circumspect approach of a scholar he has left no stone, or page, unturned to gain some new morsel of information about the artist. Where documents are lacking he employs logic, methods of comparison, and, finally, common sense. It is the first time since Vasari wrote his "Lives of the Painters" that a worthy account has been given of Andrea's work. Dr. Huntley has gathered material to add to the information extant about Sansovino and he takes minor exceptions to Vasari's record.

Andrea had the benefit of Pollaiuolo's training, for he entered his workshop as a boy. From such a master the feeling for sculptural values could be absorbed unmistakably. Pollaiuolo was fascinated with portraying energy, movement, dramatic force. He had the early Renaissance devotion to theories of measure, the scientific approach. Andrea may have been of less aggressive nature, but the lessons were invaluable. Dr. Huntley proves diligently the influence of the master upon the pupil, by referring to a number of common points of style, Photographs reveal to the reader the author's point.

Andrea was just young enough to emerge from the quattrocentist limits and join ranks with the devotees of the antique. The latter part of the Renaissance was notable for its classical bias and for a renunciation of the medieval tradition. Andrea was receptive and somehow more sympathetic with the classical idealization, with the elevation and repose. On the architectural side, he acknowledged the proportions, the decorative motives, the compositional schemes of classical origin. And even a casual glance at the famed funerary monuments will reveal Andrea perfectly attuned to the spirit of the antique. Dr. Huntley says, "Sansovino did not copy the antique but entered with amazing success into the spirit which generated the sculpture of Greece." And he finds in a group, "St. Anne the Virgin and Child," the best realized "golden mean of naturalism and idealism."

The author modifies Vasari's comments on Sansovino's visit to Portugal. He discusses the master as architect and as draftsman. All works described are illustrated. The book cannot interest many readers, but it will be very interesting and informing to the few who wish to deepen their knowledge not only of one man's career but of the Renaissance generally. Passages such as the description of Rome of the early sixteenth century are fascinating.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"Not in Our Stars"

The One-Eyed Moon, by Marguerite Steen. Boston; Little, Brown. $2.50.

THE SPAIN THAT Marguerite Steen knows so well is one which is untouched by the usual run of authors. In her new novel, "The One-Eyed Moon," she shows the squalor of both the alleys of Granada and the country villages, against a background of the fields and hills rolling away to the mountains. The contrast between the gloomy, seething life of the poor in the populated districts, and the clear, rain-washed atmosphere on the wooded plateaus, provides background for a powerful novel.

* * *

Miss Steen's adroit handling of her material, her talent for realizing all the sights and smells of the Spain she describes, is her best quality. Her command of prose, and the fluidity of her style are above the average. Readers who appreciate these attributes, preferring form to substance, are seldom disappointed in Miss Steen's work. Others, however, may find her choice of subject matter distasteful, for, in telling her story, she has given her sophistication free reign. The morbid and the melodramatic are the keynotes; the abnormal and the feverish their overtones.

The story is of Aurelio Lopez; his wife, Carmela; their child, Maravilla, and of the other Maravilla whom Aurelio loved. From the beginning Aurelio's life seemed steeped in a murky atmosphere. In a depressing mood of superstition, he felt himself to be under the curse of the one-eyed moon. Even his daughter sometimes sensed the foreshadowing gloom which was slowly enveloping their lives through superstition. The tragedy which stalks these intertwining lives moves on with the inexorability of a Greek tragedy.

This theme, unpleasant though it may be, is peculiarly appropriate to the characters and setting. Aurelio, in his intermittent journeys to the solitude of the hilltops, had glimpses of the peace which is possible to one who is lifted above the contamination engendered by worldliness. But, on the whole, the characters lived in submission to fear, hate, greed and a thousand et ceteras. Ignorant of their own blame in this respect, they laid their unhappiness at the door of some strange, malignant power. It is a depressing picture, but one not to be ignored, for it shows how great a need for enlightenment still exists in the world.

This fundamental theme is not so much typical of Spain as it is representative of a state of mind found in many places all over the world.

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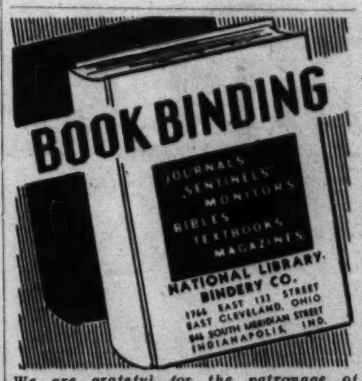

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Somerset Maugham Revisits Spain

Don Fernando, by Somerset Maugham. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d.

COMMONLY, THE BEST things in literature are those which have been a long time ripening. Mr. Maugham's book on Spain is an example of this. It is easily one of his best and it has been maturing since his youth when he was so captivated by a long stay in Seville that he planned to write a romantic novel about the Spanish Golden Age.

This plan, though it set Mr. Maugham reading deeply into Cervantes, Tirso de Molina and Lope de Vega and standing before the canvases of El Greco and Velásquez, came to nothing. Mr. Maugham was not the man for the period novel and had the acuteness to distinguish between a romantic and fashionably aesthetic dream and his own realistic capacities. His absorption in the Spanish sixteenth and seventeenth centuries became a novelist's private recreation and this book of comment is the fruit.

To the reader of Spanish literature it will at once recall the essays of one of Spain's most eminent contemporary novelists, Pio Baroja. Both men have been doctors, a profession which induces a skeptical and scientific manner, which gives a writer the mask of disillusion behind which an essentially sentimental person can, if necessary, successfully hide. Both have a terse honesty of intellect, limited sympathies and an irony that, especially in the case of Mr. Maugham, can easily degenerate into a "man of the world" cynicism.

The man of the world is Mr. Maugham's sentimental and vulgar self and it is one of the merits of this book that this second-rate person appears very little in it.

The chief subject of his book is the Golden Age and what, to judge from the evidence of their art and literature, the Spaniards were like at their time of greatness. Mr. Maugham's is a novelist's approach and it is not exhaustive; he offers a commentary from a diverse rather than a wide reading. He comments by retelling from some Spanish author; thus one sees the life of the poor through the picaresque novels.

The career of the fiery Lope de Vega illustrates the Elizabethan passion of the times. Loyola indicates the conditions of the religious atmosphere. El Greco, in whom modern writers have seen the counter-reformation incarnate, is discussed at length and with originality: Mr. Maugham finds no fervor of belief in him, but sees him as a baroque decorator. Cervantes leads him to note the part-time, amateur quality of the best Spanish writers who have made Spanish literature bizarre, strange, striking but fundamentally unsatisfying when compared with the great literatures of Europe. But what authors of that time could be called professional in any part of Europe?

Contemporary scholarship finds no proof for the allegations made about the squalid family life of Cervantes; Mr. Maugham, on the other hand, believes everything. It is true that patriotic modern Spanish biographers have whitewashed Cervantes and turned him into an insipid person, whereas the grounds for thinking of him as a picaresque figure are far stronger. The Spanish scene is all the clearer for Mr. Maugham's astringent treatment.

The essay on El Greco contains Mr. Maugham at his most suggestive; and though the paper is really much more a portrait of Mr. Maugham than of El Greco this does not make it less fascinating. ("A writer," he says on an earlier page, "constructs characters by observation, but he only gives them life if they are himself. The more persons he is the more characters he creates.") The interest of the El Greco chapter lies in its discussion of the parallel between his age and ours. If El Greco lived today, Mr. Maugham says, he would become an abstract painter like Braque or Picasso and our interest in formal design may spring from causes similar to those which produced the baroque.

Afraid of the sublime, we take refuge in the multiplication table. For now the world is sullen and jealous as was the world of the counter-Reformation. . . . We are afraid of greatness. And we too have lost the inestimable blessing of freedom. Liberty throughout the world is dying or dead. Like the Jesuit novice who lost his personality to find it again in the Company we are asked to surrender our own to find it again in the State.

The value of such commentary is certainly not its profundity—it is indeed superficial—but is in its stimulus. But Mr. Maugham can be profound as this final judgment on the Spanish greatness shows. The heart of the matter has not been more lucidly expressed:

> In Spain it is men who are the poems, the pictures and the buildings. Men are its philosophers. They lived, these Spaniards of the Golden Age; they felt and did; they did not think. Life was what they sought and found, life in its turmoil, its fervour and vanity. Passion was the seed that brought them forth and passion was the flower they bore. But passion alone cannot give use to a great art. In the arts the Spaniards invented nothing. . . . Their preeminence was great, but it lay in another direction; it was a preeminence of character. In this I think they have been surpassed by none and equalled only by the ancient Romans. It is not in art that they excelled, they excelled in what is greater than art—in man. But it is thought that has the last word.

V. S. PRITCHETT

In Silk and Figured Lace

Love Poems, by W. H. Davies. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.25.

FOLLOWING CLOSE UPON the publication of his collected works comes a new volume from W. H. Davies, entitled simply, "Love Poems." In them the solitary philosopher who was wont to stroll beyond the town

> to stand beneath the boughs
> And stare as long as sheep or cows

is revealed at home with wife, dog and cat before the hearth. Surely it is a cottage hearth and beside it the poet is only half at home, for though the verses form an autumnal harvest for the market, they speak often of the orchard in bloom and continually seek escape into fields where spring flowers grow.

Those who like simple, happy, natural verse will claim this volume as their own and see in it the expression of an artless songster whose inspiration is original and timeless. Perhaps they should not be undeceived but should be allowed to imagine that the short stanzas, the regular meters, the pure rhymes, the homely words, the few references save to natural objects, household goods and the Bible are limitations due to the sincerity and simplicity of the poet.

But ignorance of the art that conceals art is not welcome to those who would savor the full flavor of what they enjoy. Far from being artless and timeless, Mr. Davies's verses are an exhibition of highly conscious and skillful artifice, remarkable for its power to preserve the dew on the rose, the lightness in the thistle and the joy of the bird's song.

* * *

What a cave of echoes this slim volume really presents! The voices of so many predecessors are heard in chorus that it is hard to distinguish among them, but there are clearly the tones of Bobbie Burns, and Mother Goose, of Shakespeare and Wordsworth, of Lyly and Blake. The countryside is more English than England. As for the lady, or shepherdess, can it be possible that she rides in automobiles, not a chaise or wears a jersey, not a furbelow? Indulging her caprice this modern poet goes shopping for his love, in such fashion that the rustlings of Julia's silks are heard coming down the staircase of the centuries that have passed since Robert Herrick's daffodils faded. Yet the verses are surprisingly natural and warm. Take, for example, "Where We Agree." It reads:

> Give her her ribbon, belt or scarf—
> To match my rainbow in the sky;
> Let her prefer her looking-glass,
> When dewdrops meet me, eye to eye.
> Give her her pretty flowers or stars,
> Embossed in silk and figured lace;
> While I prefer their living forms,
> Set in a green or azure place.
> Give her her choice and give me mine,
> Remembering still Love's greater worth—
> That she and I prefer each other
> To anything in Heaven or Earth.

Even in the carefully chosen vocabulary, there are literary antecedents—particularly of the "Observations on Lyrical Ballads." From the earliest minstrel to Housman, how many are the men who have helped to make the variations of Mr. Davies's theme and manner! Taking them all in all, the wonder grows that these poems, highly stylized, steeped in tradition as they are, should still seem direct, natural and sincere.

There are many who find only such even songs, soft, gay or sad in turn but always reminiscent, musical. They are baffled and repelled by a trumpet call, and they do not ask that the poet set up a "mirror of the gigantic shadows which futurity casts upon the present." They do not mind if the poet looks only into a pool which reflects past and present sunshine and shower. There are few to whom such poets fail to give pleasure, even if it is only the satisfaction of a tale about wishing rings and seven-league boots.

I. F.

Robert Francis, Author of "The Wolf at the Door" (Houghton Mifflin), Which Was Reviewed in the Monitor on June 25.

A Book of Trees

Some American Trees, by William B. Werthner. New York: Macmillan Co. $5.

APPROPRIATELY William B. Werthner's account of the trees native to his State of Ohio, "Some American Trees," is called an "intimate study"; for though it is sufficiently supplied with botanical descriptions and classifications, the tone of the book and the most delightful parts of its content spring from the training and experience of a man who lived with trees on terms best described by that word "intimate"—affectionate, keenly appreciative of their beauty, and always aware of the service they render man.

Dr. Werthner lived in Dayton, Ohio. From boyhood he had loved and studied the trees of that region, and primarily he undertook in his book to make a record of all the kinds of trees native to Montgomery County, in which his city is situated. In this section, by combing the groves, ravines, bottom lands, and river banks, he found 104 species, of which 15 were immigrants from other parts of the country and other continents, and the remaining 89 native. Though the United States as a whole contains more than 700 kinds of trees, most of those found in Montgomery County are commonly found throughout the country, and include the great majority of those native to the Middle West and to the East. The book is therefore valuable for tree students in a large part of North America, but it should be said that readers on the Pacific coast and those in the South will find many species and genera familiar to them naturally not noted in Dr. Werthner's list.

Tree lovers anywhere will take delight in the exquisite illustrations with which almost every page is embellished. These 300 illustrations were made from photographs taken by the author. They show charming bits of woodland and trees as they grow, and leaf, flower and fruit in clear and beautiful close-ups. For the purpose of tree identification the pictures alone are really sufficient, but the text adds a thousand details of folklore and reminiscence, information concerning the commercial uses which different trees have, and of practical reasons for conservation. In addition there is at the end of each description a brief, easily remembered summary of the earmarks by which each kind of tree may be recognized.

W. K. R.

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CELESTIAL GLOBE, BY EDWARD HALD

The Wizards of Orrefors

THE ANCIENT ART of glass-making took a sudden leap from traditionalism just 20 years ago. It was like the leap of a knight in chess, first a clever step to the side to get out of the rut and then a confident forward rush. It was all quietly done and there was no fanfare of trumpets, but gradually it brought world fame to a tiny village in Sweden, the village of Orrefors, not far from historic Kalmar. This was, and is, in a densely wooded region, and partly for that reason the glass-works of Orrefors came into being, since wood makes the best fuel for glass furnaces.

It was in 1915 that new ownership infused new life into an old plant. The foremost experts were engaged and given a free hand. Two artists, whose names are now familiar wherever art glass is appreciated, brought their genius to the fashioning of new ideas in design. They were Edward Hald and Simon Gate and in the semiseclusion of their little village they still carry on their interesting work. Their products have invaded the most elegant and artistic homes in several continents.

I recently had the privilege of a day with Mr. Hald, who is now both artist and director of the Orrefors Bruks Aktiebolag, and saw with amazement and fascination the manifold processes that unite in the creation of what we know as Orrefors art glass. I had seen the glassworks of Murano at Venice but the idea behind Orrefors is very different and, to me at least, very much more interesting.

The two men I have named, together with a younger man named Victor Lindstrand, work in close harmony without the jealousy that is supposed to attach to the artistic temperament. Each one has married an artistic wife, each wife is a glass designer like her husband, and the three couples make it their business to develop a public taste for better things in glassware. The prestige of Orrefors is now so great that this concern could, I suppose, put out inferior work and make a quicker profit, for art glass is necessarily limited in its sales, but any such suggestion would be heard with indignation and rejected with scorn. These people really conceive it to be their job in life to bring more beauty into more homes. They are very much in earnest about it, for they are primarily artists and their work is primarily handicraft, not industry.

The engravers and even the master glass blowers share this conception of their work. I met a veteran glass blower named Gustav Bergquist and watched for half an hour while he wrought his miracles. He, like Mr. Hald and the others, is an artist to his finger tips, and likewise to his lips. He is, as a matter of fact, one of the greatest master glass blowers in the world. He is now 60 years old and has been at work in Orrefors since he was six. His job is very exacting. His 10 children, five boys and five girls (some of them now men and women), are very proud of him and he of them. Most of the boys are following in his footsteps.

I watched Mr. Bergquist fashion a beautiful fruit plate from a round globe. He heated and reheated the globe several times, changing its shape and putting on a rim of red hot glass which would be black when it cooled. Again he would thrust the globe into the furnace and before our eyes it suddenly opened out like the petals of a giant flower. At precisely the right instant, to the split second he drew it out, performed what seemed like magic passes over it, and behold it was an exquisite wavy plate.

The art of glass engraving (as against cutting) all but died out of the world some years ago, whereupon Orrefors imported from Bohemia one of the last remaining experts and he trained others until there were a dozen or more Swedes who were not only competent but brilliant. A glass engraver is not a mechanic but an artist. It is impossible for a man without the gift, without a genuine flair for artistic things, to learn how to do it. He may be satisfactory on simple stereotyped patterns but he cannot do a pearl diver or a flying swan or a sea horse or the comic piece called Susanna and the Elders.

The glass engraver does not plant his bowl or vase on the table and apply his whirling emery wheel to it in the manner of a dentist, but he holds up the glass itself and applies it to the wheel. Some of the larger bowls weigh 10 pounds or more and the sheer muscle required to hold such a heavy article hour after hour is very taxing, but muscle is the least of the engraver's needs. A perfectly trained eye, a sure judgment and the gift of an artist are his prime needs. The design wins its effect, its nuances of light and shade, entirely from the amount and length of pressure applied to different spots and a bowl on which 50 hours of effort have been expended, in the engraving alone, can be spoiled by one faulty move or too heavy pressure.

Ordinary glass is made of sand and soda, but crystal glass, the glass of art, is made of sand and red lead. Case glass has a thin layer of dark glass laid on the surface over the original transparent base and the design is engraved in the surface layer. Graal glass is composed of several layers and the design is on the inside. Ice glass looks exactly like ice, which is a very intriguing deception that aids a hostess in hot seasons. The variety of the final products is endless. Some pieces seem to be cameos, some intaglios, and all are poems in glass.

"Can you make glass of any musical tone you wish?" I asked Mr. Hald, rather irrelevantly.

"We cannot," he replied, "Nobody can. The musical tone is pure accident. Of a dozen pieces that look exactly alike each will have a different note, and the range may be nearly an octave. It is a matter of thickness and shape, but differences that entirely escape the eye may raise or lower the tone half an octave."

He tapped several tall flower vases that looked absolutely identical and they gave forth a haphazard tune that seemed to mock science. But if the musical tone of glass is a mystery locked in the occult heart of the furnace, the whole business is a mystery to the layman. It seems impossible that a mixture of sand and red lead can be transformed into transparent articles of such magic beauty.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF ORREFORS WORK WITH GLASS

There is no finer OIL than MAZOLA for SALAD DRESSINGS FRYING and SHORTENING

I'M JUST RESTING AFTER THE HEAT AND STEAM OF BOILING MY WASH
HOW FOOLISH TO SLAVE ON THIS SCORCHING DAY
USE RINSO. IT SOAKS CLOTHES WHITER THAN THEY CAN BE SCRUBBED OR BOILED
THAT'S MARVELOUS! I'LL TRY IT
NEXT WASHDAY
GEE, MOM, YOU'RE THROUGH EARLY—AND YOU LOOK SO COOL
THAT'S BECAUSE I DIDN'T SCRUB OR BOIL THE CLOTHES—THANKS TO RINSO
LATER
RINSO IS A LIFESAVER! I HAD THE EASIEST WASHDAY OF MY LIFE TODAY—YET MY WASH IS WHITER THAN EVER
TRY IT FOR DISHES, TOO. IT'S GRAND!

Think of it . . . this SAFE soap *soaks* clothes whiter and brighter

TRY RINSO!—in washing machine or tub. See how it *soaks* out dirt—gets clothes whiter without scrubbing or boiling. (Even stubborn cuffs and edges come clean with a little gentle rubbing between the fingers.) See how Rinso whips at once into creamy, lasting suds—*even in hardest water*. See how bright and fresh colors come! Clothes last longer washed this gentle way.

"Use Rinso," say washer experts

The makers of 34 famous washers recommend Rinso. Marvelous for dishes and all cleaning. Grease goes in a jiffy, dishes and glassware *shine*. So easy on hands. Tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute. Get the BIG household package.

A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROTHERS CO.

THE BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP IN AMERICA

..Self-Governing India

(Continued from Page 5)

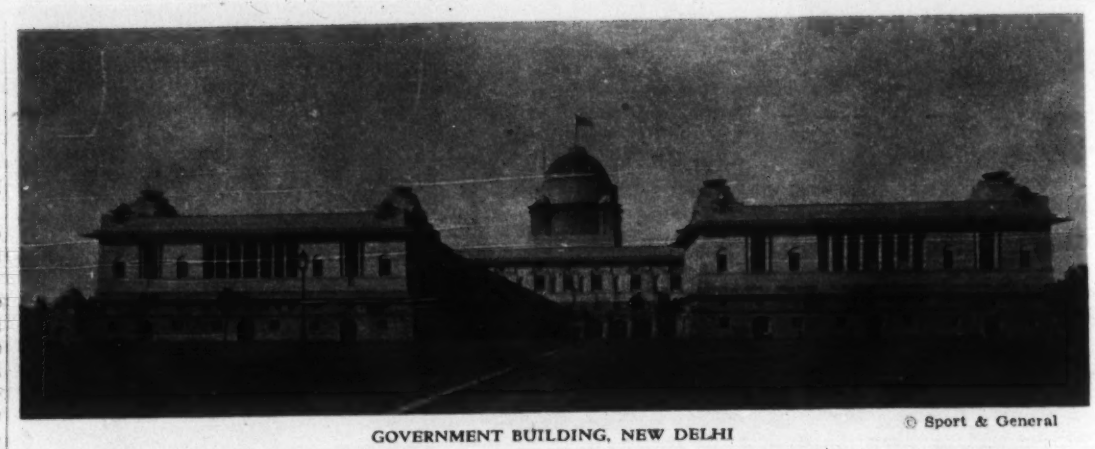
larged Indian legislatures elected on a wide franchise both in the provinces (states) and at the center, and the retention by Great Britain of responsibility for the external defense of India and the army, and of power to intervene if there was a grave menace to the peace and tranquillity or the financial stability of the country, or interference with the legitimate interests of minorities or the Civil Service.

It was inevitable that an attempt to combine in this way princes and self-governing provinces, many races and languages, Moslems and Hindus who could not agree to vote in the same electorates, and a largely illiterate population, made inevitable many constitutional and legal anomalies. It involved the division of the community into separate electorates. It involved the creation of "special responsibilities" for governors and the governor general. It involved safeguards for minorities and the Civil Service and a central budget, a large part of which—dealing with expenditure on the army—was outside the legislature's control. It involved a division of responsibility between Indian legislatures and Great Britain which could only work if there was good will and common sense on both sides.

Despite all the anomalies, however, the overwhelming majority of experienced people who know India, both British and Indian, while differing about this detail or that, consider that the new Constitution offers the best practical means of assisting India over the next and most dangerous transition in her progress toward becoming a united and fully self-governing nation. British rule has given India unity, peace and a good administration from without. The days when India could tolerate, still less welcome, such an alien government disappeared with the World War.

But India clearly has not yet achieved her own internal unity—the communal difficulty and the gulf which still exists between princes and provinces proves this—and is still unable to maintain her own internal peace, or external security, unaided. That is an attainment of the future, and it is a primary object of the act to enable Indians to accomplish this unity and develop the party and political foundation for a strong government for themselves.

If the electorates return stable legislatures and competent and stable ministries, power will rapidly and easily pass into their hands. If they follow the example of many European and Asiatic states and are divided by faction and intolerance, so that adequate executive government and competent administration begin to disappear, India itself may be grateful for safeguards in British hands which may save her from disaster and civil war. From the date, however, when the new Constitution comes into force, which will be when 50 per cent of the princes signify their adherence to it, the future of India will rest, in the main, in Indian hands.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING, NEW DELHI © Sport & General

New Delhi Is Called the "Rome" of Hindustan Life Because the Scorched and Wind-Swept Plain Is Historic With Memories of Many Conquerors. From the Plain Now Rise the Colorful Domes and Towers of the Present Government Buildings.

It is a decided economy to use Pyroil. In new car or old, you secure added power, smoother operation and better mileage. Valves are free. Rings are better sealed. Gears and bearings are safeguarded against damage. Nothing is finer for safe break-in.

If your car is equipped with the new type alloy bearings, use Pyroil. Contains no harmful oils or acids. Coats frictional areas with a glossy, slippery surface of "dry" lubrication which becomes virtually a part of the metal. Makes the metal safely self-lubricating in emergencies of oil thinning, loss or failure. Cuts friction, increases power, reduces wear.

Use Pyroil regularly. Sold everywhere. Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Pres., 734 LaPollette Ave., La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Look for this signature on every can. W. V. Kidder Pres

Cotton—once a Cinderella becomes a Fashion Queen

It's a far cry from the day when cotton lived in the kitchen to this Paris evening dress of fluttery organdie, with its chic little arm muff. Such cottons deserve the Lux care you give your silks, rayons and woolens.

A neat suit trick in cotton-tweed with a crisp cotton blouse, ruched high at the throat. To protect color and texture, Lux these new cotton fabrics. Cake-soap rubbing, or soaps with harmful alkali too often fade colors and injure the weave. Lux has no harmful alkali—anything safe in water is safe in Lux!

Smart new Cottons need LUX care

..Marco Polos

(Continued from Page 4)

than that. They came out of the population of the nations in answer to the needs of an era, an era of expansion that demanded a huge and mobile army of skilled and unskilled labor. They played their part as Daniel Boone, Jim Bridger and Kit Carson played theirs before them, and made their bow when the machine rang down the curtain upon them.

Before the formation of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the beginning of the round-up of youthful wanderers, the roads were dotted with unemployed youths, thumbing rides from passing motorists, drifting from city to city in the search of jobs that did not exist. Hobos, some called them. But the title was a misnomer. The hobo had vanished. The name might be kept alive by the occasional foot-loose wanderer, but the true hobo went out with the growth of the new century. The army of wandering youth were but following a legend.

The hobo has vanished. But the color of his passing is still in our eyes. His songs have become folk music. His yarns are passing into folklore. The work of his hands—railroads, bridges, towers and dams—stand as monuments. The Mexican mine, the Andean railroad, the Canadian wheat field, all have been mechanized. The flow of seasonal employment is over. The hobo has passed from the picture.

Blueberries Like Plums

Productive of berries, both wild and commercial, the Pacific Northwest of the United States is also becoming a blueberry section. For years it has been known that blueberries were growable under the climatic and soil conditions here, but the problem of propagating the plants on a profitable scale has remained a problem.

Now a simple process has been evolved by planting shoots in rows of sand between beds of peat, the plants being watered through the peat, the sand providing the drainage, while the peat provides the moisture. Once started, blueberries grow luxuriantly, some of them to an inch in diameter.

Sam Houston's Slave

LINKING THE DAYS OF Gen. Sam Houston and early Texas with the present, Jeff Hamilton, last personal slave of the great leader, lives today in Belton, a small town in central Texas. Jeff lacks only four years being as old as the State of Texas, the centennial of which is to be celebrated next year. He passed his ninety-fifth birthday a few weeks ago, at which time the Daughters of the Republic of Texas paid him special tribute.

General Houston had found Jeff as a frightened little country Negro in the streets of Huntsville, surrounded by a mocking crowd.

"God preserve me, that's like trading stock," he had said on learning the cause of the disturbance. He bought Jeff so that his son, Andrew, would have someone with whom he could play. To appease the crying 11-year-old boy, Houston bought him a broad-brimmed white hat with a trailing red ribbon. Houston had refused to make the bargain until Jeff's owner had promised to sell the mother and the other two children. During the following months he made several trips to the man's house for that purpose, but they had already been sold and he could not trace them. Jeff says that Houston did not believe in slavery, that he had few slaves, and was good to those that he owned.

Only one time did Houston thrash him. He had encouraged "Miss Nancy" (Nancy Elizabeth Houston) to pat a spirited horse in the face. The horse reared up, jumped at the girl, and almost bit her. The commotion aroused the entire household, and General Houston thrashed the young slave. As far as Jeff knows, that was the only time Houston ever laid hands on one of his servants.

Although the great Texan, who was leader of the army when independence was won from Mexico, first president of the republic, one of its first United States senators, and Governor, had a full life, Jeff says that he had time to instill deep principles in the lives of his slaves. "My good boy, always be truthful and honest and respect old age," he counseled Jeff. The work of each slave, he says, was well organized and each had specific duties. He was errand and house boy, helping with the table, dishes, and chores.

It was in 1862, while Houston was living on Galveston Bay, that "Billy" Blunt came to see him about the Indians being drafted into the Confederate Army. Jeff tells proudly that Houston assured Blunt after only a few days that all the Indians had returned to their homes. Indians were always friends to "Marse Sam," he says, and tells of three men and eight squaws coming to see him only a short time before his death. They gave him many gifts during his lifetime and always showed him the deepest respect and adoration, according to Jeff.

As a tribute to both Houston and Santa Anna, leader of the Mexican Army during the Texas Revolution who was defeated by Houston at San Jacinto, Jeff says that Santa Anna sent him a present every year until his death. The last one of these was a gold-mounted saddle and bridle, with a picture of Santa Anna on the front of the bridle. The Mexican leader tried to persuade Houston to come to Mexico and live during the years following his governorship of Texas. He promised to give him a home, land, and to stock it for him, Jeff says.

But one of the most interesting experiences of the young bodyguard came as he stood in the gallery above the legislative hall and listened to Houston's famous refusal to swear allegiance to the Confederate flag.

William M. Montgomery had waved the flag of secession over the Governor's head and asked if he would rather lose his office than to serve under that flag. Houston bared his right arm, Jeff relates, revealing a wound that he had received while fighting under the United States flag. Again, he showed the place where a ball had passed through his ankle at San Jacinto. He pleaded with them not to enter the war, refusing himself to move with the Confederacy.

When Houston returned to his home, a committee was sent to reason with him, and later a personal friend, William Rogers, came. They were in the dining hall, and Jeff was waiting on the table. Rogers said that before he should see Mrs. Houston and her daughters "go to the washtub," he would wade through blood. The General got up, Jeff says, and walked back and forth twice and said, "William, work is healthy and is honorable. . . . I believe everyone should work with his hands. . . . I don't think my children are too good to work."

His master did not go at noon on that day, March 4, when officers of the State were to swear allegiance. Edward Clark, Lieutenant-Governor, took the oath in his place.

Houston was much concerned over the move the State had made. Sitting on the porch as Texans came from the legislative hall following the memorable meeting, he said to his wife, "Margaret, Texas is lost."

Although Jeff is 95, he is still in good health and his chief recreation is reading. He goes to bed early and gets up about five each morning, habits he has formed all his life. When he is not busy writing, reading, or working in his garden, he generally sits on his front porch reveling in memories of these former days.

BESS MILLER MOORE

United Air Lines Photo

PUTTING SOME EXPRESS PACKAGES ABOARD

..Express Takes To the Air

(Continued from Page 9)

planes might still be very suitable for express. Moreover, many types of merchandise are being shipped in greatest volume during the winter, when passenger traffic volume is "off," and this would tend to equalize revenue throughout the year, and keep pilots steadily employed. On the other hand, express now travels in passenger planes at little extra cost, which saves something, but the capacity of the passenger planes is rapidly being reached, and some new plan will need to be adopted if all of the freight is going to be carried without limitation of volume.

There is no immediate prospect of a 30-cent basic rate, to be sure, nor of a consolidated express service. But the existing express services are, in fact, already co-operating to handle shipments that go over feeder lines, and that may be only a steppingstone to increased co-operation. Also, the present rates are worked out so that they are low enough to appeal to an increasing number of shippers.

* * *

It is possible today to send a package weighing ¾ pound between any two airports in the United States for 85 cents, or a package weighing a whole pound may be sent for $1. For shipments between any two airports within 149 miles a rate of $4 for 100 pounds exists, or 25 pounds for $1, to put it in another way. This distance would normally be covered in about an hour's flight. For every additional 100 miles distance the charge rises at the rate of $4 per 100 pounds, or 4 cents per pound, up to 2349 miles beyond which the flat rate applies within the United States It would cost about $3.06 to send a package weighing one pound from Los Angeles to Buenos Aires, and about $2.36 to send the same package from Miami, Florida, to Buenos Aires.

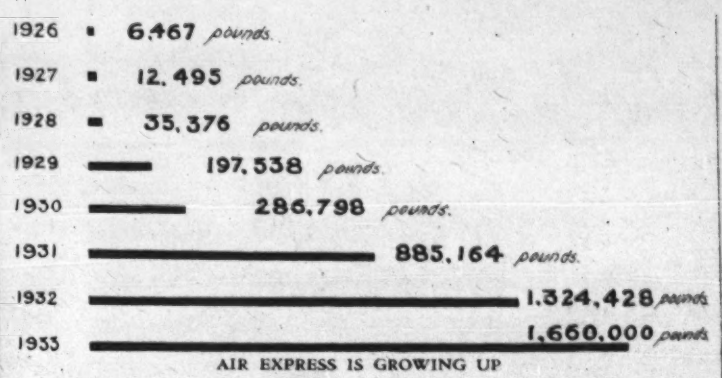
Single shipments weighing as much as 2000 pounds—machinery—have been carried, although special arrangements must be made in every case for packages of extreme length, unusual shape, or weighing in excess of 200 pounds.

The formation of a single coordinated express system could be ready to start operations within six months if Congress should pass what interested parties describe as "constructive air transport legislation." Then an intensive sales campaign would be started to acquaint the public with the service, to develop the traffic by air, and to establish all-express schedules of planes on the trunk lines. The rates would be cut after that, so attracting more business. The immediate revenue prospects would not be so very cheerful, and the profits may never equal those from mail or passenger traffic, but they should be fairly large.

* * *

To hesitate about going ahead with the development of air express is looked upon by financiers as shortsighted. There must be pioneering to develop the field, failing to do which the air lines may find themselves handicapped some time later when the need is pressing but when the Government may have cooled in its support of commercial aviation. So, the financiers say, now is the time to lay the groundwork for an express service which will quickly demonstrate that it can perform a useful economic function and so insure its future against interference by doubters who hesitate to go ahead.

In a bright tomorrow, if the opinion of those closest to the business is heeded today, and if Congress acts in accordance with such opinion, the skyways will bear up great freight argosies, plying up and down the country to help solve the problems of distribution which so excite and puzzle businessmen and economists in our times.



AIR EXPRESS IS GROWING UP

Showing Graphically How Shipments of Express by Air Increased in Volume in the United States Between 1926 and 1933. The Trend Continued as Sharply Upward in 1934.

Over Editor's Desk

Letters

"Making Money" . . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the article in the Magazine Section for June 12, entitled "Some Light on 'Making Money'" are the following statements:

"It is certainly evident, past all evasion, that there is a collective problem in the field of money, and that it cannot be solved simply by the exercise of those private virtues which stood the American in good stead as a pioneer. The economy and industry and thrift commended to us from the time of Proverbs to the days of Poor Richard's Almanac are still virtues. But their very exercise leads in our economic order to the bank window. There is no escape."

There is an escape. Everyone knows that one of the largest and most successful businesses in the country was built on the avoidance of bank credit. Let each one exercise the virtue of keeping out of debt, and how often does it lead him to the loan window of the bank? It is an individual and not a collective problem. If each one will heed the advice, "owe no man anything, but to love one another," the whole sordid wretched business will collapse.

THOMAS E. DALEY

Burlingame, Calif.

Today's Contributors . . .

HECTOR C. BYWATER, naval expert of the Daily Telegraph of London, contributed "The Outlook for Naval Disarmament" to the Weekly Magazine Section of Jan. 10, 1934.

COURTLAND HOLDOM, chief of the Monitor's Pacific News Bureau in San Francisco, occasionally goes to Hollywood. He wrote about Shirley Temple in the Weekly Magazine Section of Dec. 19, 1934. Today he contributes an interview with Janet Gaynor.

BERTRAM B. FOWLER, who has written many articles for the Weekly Magazine Section, throws light on a class of itinerant workers long misunderstood by the public.

THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN, former Under Secretary of State for India in the British Cabinet, had an active part in the work leading to the formation of the new Constitution for India. He has written several articles for the Weekly Magazine Section, the last of which was "From Illusion to Reality," in the May 29 issue.

MRS. MARGARET WINTRINGHAM is the first British-born woman member of Parliament. She entered Parliament in 1921 as an Independent Liberal, and served until 1924. She has been instrumental in starting nursery schools in the distressed areas of England and Wales.

LEWIS REX MILLER is a member of the Monitor's Editorial Board, and editor of the Weekly Magazine Section. He was formerly Monitor correspondent in Paris and Geneva. His last article was "Expedients for Peace," in the July 10 issue.

ROBERT W. DESMOND, who has written two earlier articles for the Weekly Magazine Section (May 15 and June 12) on aspects of American aviation, this week examines the increasing transport of articles of commerce by air.

DR. W. A. BERENDSOHN is the author of critical biographies of Knut Hamsun and Selma Lagerlof. Formerly a professor in the University of Hamburg, he is now lecturing in Scandinavian countries. As a young man he organized and personally conducted the first organized visits of German students to Great Britain and the United States, and of British students to Germany.

SYDNEY A. CLARK is a world traveler and the author of a number of popular guide books.

Learning About Children

Little Johnny and Mary may soon find themselves subjected to erudite theories on child upbringing, as a result of the inauguration of classes in Berkeley, Calif., to assist parents in "understanding" their offspring.

It is anticipated that, with completion of the course, many parents will have learned how to induce Johnny to eat his spinach.

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER
raises batter and dough just right—brings out the full flavor of the blended ingredients—and cannot leave any bitter after-taste.

Power From Water

The great waterpower projects which have received publicity in the United States, Russia and Egypt during recent years indicate an increasing trend toward utilization of that natural source of power, replacing coal to a great extent and possibly replacing petroleum as well.

The North American continent leads the world in developed horsepower, with 21,800,000 in harness. The European continent is second, Asia is third, South America is fourth, and Oceania and Africa follow. Potentially, the continent of Africa has 190,000,000 horsepower awaiting development, more than any other.

Properly applied Shinola White does not rub off on clothes or furniture. ★

★ Shinola White Cleaner dries quickly. After drying, the shoe should be rubbed or brushed. Shinola cleans and whitens; removes all stains and will not discolor shoes.

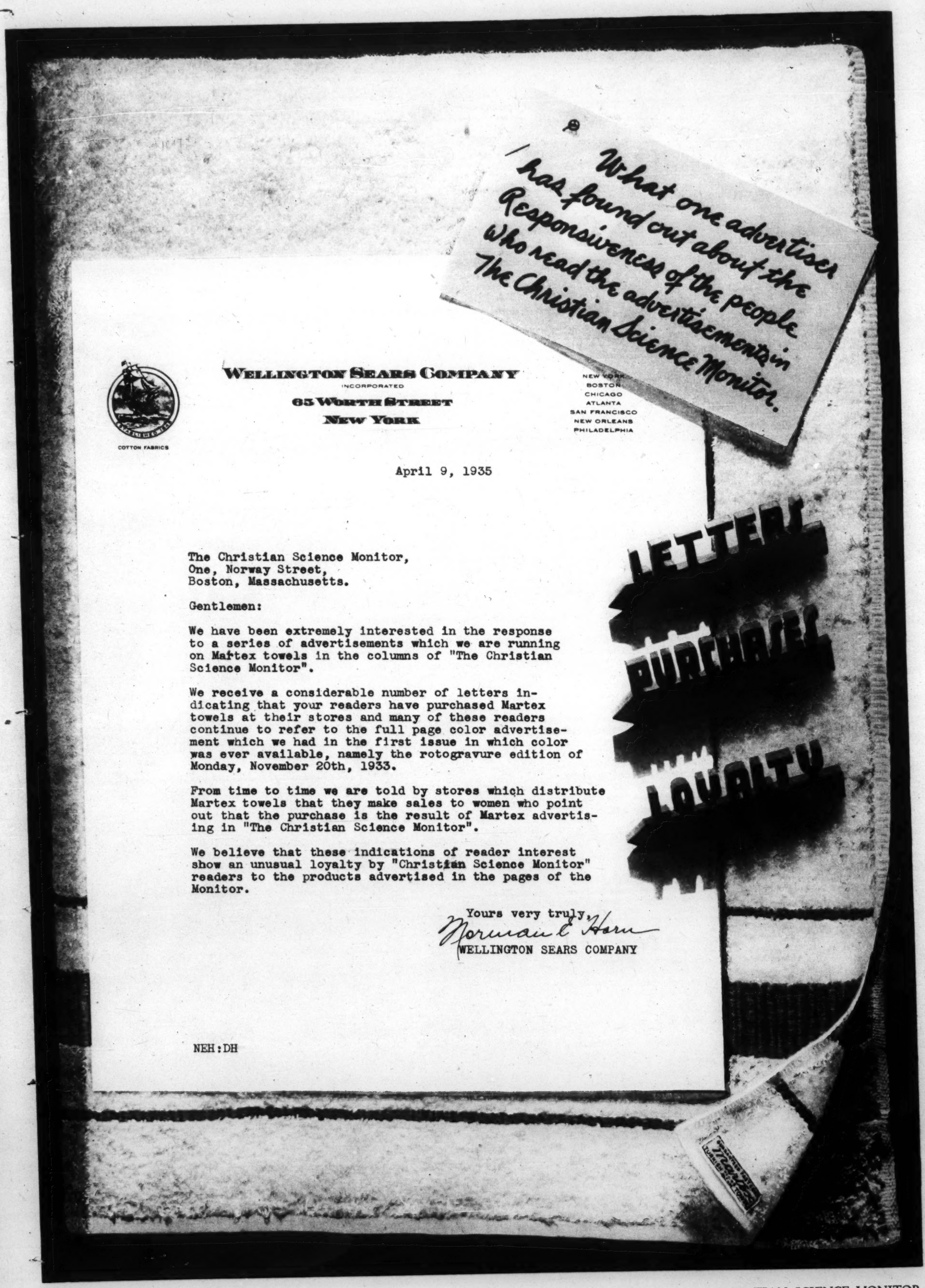
Insist on SHINOLA *and be sure you get the genuine*

Classes in the Upper School at Principia are small, informal, friendly. Photograph shows history students visiting the St. Louis Art Museum to view some of the art treasures of the historical period which they are studying in school.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational

Senior College Junior College Upper School Lower School


What one advertiser has found out about the Responsiveness of the people who read the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.
LETTER
PURCHASES
LOYALTY

WELLINGTON SEARS COMPANY
INCORPORATED
65 WORTH STREET
NEW YORK

NEW YORK
BOSTON
CHICAGO
ATLANTA
SAN FRANCISCO
NEW ORLEANS
PHILADELPHIA

COTTON FABRICS

April 9, 1935

The Christian Science Monitor,
One, Norway Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Gentlemen:

We have been extremely interested in the response to a series of advertisements which we are running on Martex towels in the columns of "The Christian Science Monitor".

We receive a considerable number of letters indicating that your readers have purchased Martex towels at their stores and many of these readers continue to refer to the full page color advertisement which we had in the first issue in which color was ever available, namely the rotogravure edition of Monday, November 20th, 1933.

From time to time we are told by stores which distribute Martex towels that they make sales to women who point out that the purchase is the result of Martex advertising in "The Christian Science Monitor".

We believe that these indications of reader interest show an unusual loyalty by "Christian Science Monitor" readers to the products advertised in the pages of the Monitor.

Yours very truly,
Norman E. Horn
WELLINGTON SEARS COMPANY

NEH:DH